

Tuesday burial in family plot next to the king she loved

Duchess of Windsor dies at 89 in Paris

By Alan Hamilton
The Duchess of Windsor, who as Mrs Wallis Simpson played the role of catalyst to the British monarchy's greatest twentieth century upheaval, died yesterday morning at her Paris home...

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Last night the Queen adhered to her planned schedule and attended a banquet at the Spanish Embassy given by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia of Spain...

Mystery remains over fate of jewels

By Suzy Menkes Fashion Editor

Controversy surrounds the fate of the Duchess of Windsor's jewellery collection. The speculation is that the gems will be left to the Prince and Princess of Wales in order to heal a long-standing royal rift...

Sources in Paris say that the Duchess, who has no living relative, will not return any of her jewels to the royal family, and that the Duke's will of 1972 stated that the jewels should never be worn by another woman.



Days of happiness: The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, celebrating their silver wedding anniversary on board the liner United States in 1962, on their way to their Paris home.

Arabs suspected of Oxford Street bomb

By Colin Hughes

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad believes the bombing of the British Airways office in Oxford Street was carried out by Arab terrorists, despite claims from two other groups. The suspicion is strong because Arab terrorist groups inspired by the Libyan government are keen for revenge after the US bombing of Libya...



US and Europe in joint terror fight

From Richard Owen, The Hague

The United States and Western Europe have joined forces in a co-ordinated fight against Libyan and other international terrorism after high level talks yesterday involving EEC Justice and Interior Ministers and senior American law enforcement officials.

All offers for Land Rover are rejected

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced in the Commons that none of the four bids for the privatization of the Land Rover and Freight Rover parts of BL would be accepted. But Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, left open the possibility that the two companies could still be floated or sold off before the next election.

The board have therefore recommended to the Government that none of the bids be pursued and that the companies be retained within BL while preparations for future privatization are made.

Threat to schools from NUT

By Lucy Hodges Education Correspondent

Schools in England and Wales are threatened with fresh industrial action by teachers, including strikes, as a result of the failure yesterday by the biggest teaching union to be admitted to long-term talks on pay and conditions.

Thatcher forced to apologise

By Our Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister was yesterday forced to withdraw a Commons accusation that Mr Neil Kinnock was seeking to help terrorists. The charge came after heated Commons exchanges in which the Labour leader pressed Mrs Thatcher to say whether she would endorse or assist any further US raids against Libya.

Three-year high for sterling

By Our City Staff

The pound rose by almost a cent against the dollar yesterday, spurred on by relatively high British interest rates and a dollar kept fairly stable by Japanese official resistance to a further weakening of the yen.

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Fortress America? Woodrow Wyatt warns that Europeans would be the losers if the US reacted to condemnation of the attack on Libya by becoming more isolationist.

Portfolio Gold There is £4,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio Gold Competition today, and the weekly prize tomorrow will be £16,000, double the usual amount because there was no winner last weekend.

Belfast yard wins Navy contract

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, announced last night that Harland & Wolff, the state-owned Belfast shipyard, has won the £130 million contract to build the first of the Royal Navy's new support vessels.

A room with a view ... and a corpse

By Robin Young

Mr Peter George found he was sharing a New York hotel room with a corpse. But when Mr George, of Gosnell, Surrey, reported the discovery to the reception desk, the clerk did not look up, but simply swivelled his chair to get a new key and said: "OK, you're now in room 201".

plained that the person next door had booked an early morning call, and as there was no telephone in that room would Mr Summerfield please go and wake him? A superintendent in the Government Chemist laboratory was booked into a hotel in West Berlin. When he arrived he found that the hotel was owned by, and next door to, a private clinic. When he tried to claim his room he was told that the previous occupant was too ill to leave, but that alternative arrangements had been made.

UK OR OVERSEAS? Better investor services FROM SCHRODERS UNIT TRUST PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT. With over 800 unit trusts and at least as many offshore funds to choose from, professional management makes increasingly good sense.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Births, deaths, marriages, Business, Court, Crosswords, Diary, Features, Law Report. Values range from 2 to 16.

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Barristers seek tougher 'trade union' role for governing body

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Proposals to reform the governing body of the Bar of England and Wales so that it can adopt a tougher "trade union" role and combat challenges to the profession's future were outlined in a report published yesterday.

Judges, who are at present heavily represented on the Bar Council, would not be eligible for the new body. Instead it would consist of 93 elected practising and employed barristers, with better representation for young barristers and the provincial Bar.

The far-reaching report by a group of barristers under Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, former Attorney-General, says the Bar faces "critical circumstances" within all sections of the profession.

"Unless a constitution can be devised that will enable the Bar to combat these difficulties with all necessary speed and to speak with one voice, its very existence in the future is very doubtful," it says.

The report recommends abolition of the senate, one of the two governing bodies of the profession, replacing it with a more democratic Bar Council which would become the single governing body.

The report's authors say that without such a single central body, consisting of barristers alone, to give strong and authoritative guidance, "we would not feel confident for the future of the Bar".

Sogat gets back £6m of seized assets

By Michael Horsnell

An estimated £6 million of Sogat's 32 sequestrated £17 million assets was unfrozen yesterday by the Court of Appeal in an important victory for the print union.

The decision could have far-reaching implications for other trade unions whose funds have been seized.

Three judges ruled that funds held for their own use by branches and chapters of the union, which is in dispute with News International after the dismissal of 6,000 print workers who went on strike, could not be seized as part of the sequestration order imposed by the High Court for contempt of court.

Sogat's assets were ordered to be seized in February and a £25,000 fine imposed for breaches of a court order to lift blacking instructions to union members at wholesalers handling copies of the group's four national titles.

The Court of Appeal ruled that the assets of its branches do not belong to the union itself, when it is allowed a clerical branch and its syndication international chapel, who argued that they own the property independent of the national union and that their funds should be excluded from the seizure order.

The ruling overturned a High Court decision that the property of the branches is owned by the union and subject to the writ of sequestration.

The court-appointed sequestrators were refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords although they may still apply directly to the Law Lords for leave.

Miss Brenda Dean, Sogat general secretary, said after the test case: "Mrs Thatcher will have to face it: British trade union law is an ass."

The position of a union branch controlling its own property but affiliated to a central organization, by Lord Justice Lawton in his judgment.

Sitting with Lords Justices Lloyd and Glidewell, he said that in allowing the appeal he was relying on the rules of the national union and of the branches.

The judges rejected argument that the sequestrators, five partners in accountants Ernst and Whinney, that, because the branch existed to carry out the purposes of the union, its funds and property were held in trust for the union.

Law report, page 28

Rule change for bigger refunds on court costs

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Successful litigants will be able to recover a much higher proportion of their costs in county courts, High Court and Court of Appeal under a change in the rules announced yesterday.

At present successful litigants are only reimbursed for between two thirds and three quarters of their own solicitors' bills. But a change in the basis for assessing costs will mean that litigants should be able to recover from the opponent almost all costs of their solicitor's bill.

The change, which comes into effect on April 28, alters the present test for reimbursing "necessary and proper" costs to a new test of costs "reasonably incurred".

Under the new order, costs will be recovered unless the court deems unreasonable, such as briefing leading counsel for a simple matter. There has been criticism that the existing basis allowed the successful litigant to recover the too small a proportion of the costs.

On the other hand it is accepted that the paying party must be protected from the excesses of his opponent in litigation.

The Mid Wales Law Society is protesting to the Lord Chancellor against proposed cuts amounting to £390,000 in the budget of the Wales and Chester Circuit.

Joint plan on regeneration

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government is negotiating with large-scale private developers to take on joint responsibility for the redevelopment of derelict inner-city sites of up to 100 acres.

Mr John Patten, Minister of State for Housing, Urban Affairs and Construction, hopes to announce the creation of a number of urban trusts this summer.

The trusts would be financed by private development capital but they would be backed by new urban regeneration grants provided under the Housing and Planning Act which received its third reading in the Commons last night.

Mr Michael Heseltine, a former Secretary of State for the Environment, told a Merseyside conference on urban regeneration in Knowsley yesterday that a national urban regeneration agency should be set up to promote up to 100 set up which would sponsor trusts in the private and local authority redevelopment.

Mr Heseltine also called for the creation of new development corporations, an idea being pursued by Mr Patten.

But Mr Heseltine and the Government appeared to disagree on the handling of politically hostile local authorities and on financing for urban renewal.

Mr Heseltine said that when local authorities refused to co-operate with Government and private enterprise, the Government could "either let them continue to deteriorate or take them down, or a tragic journey downwards, or move to an imposed solution such as that now achieving such remarkable results on the banks of the Mersey and in London's East End".

Mr Patten is saying that where local co-operation is not available, those areas will lose in the distribution of central government finance.

Mr Patten's approach is to concentrate existing resources of about £340 million on breaking the council-dominated "client society", making it possible for others to provide and manage housing.

Trust Houses Forte which owns the Grosvenor House, The Hyde Park Hotel and the Cumberland had no figures but admitted the company was "very worried".

Rabbe being inspected (top) outside the British Airways office in Oxford Street, central London, after yesterday's bomb explosion, and (above) the interior of a shop opposite the airline office which caught the blast (Top photograph: Chris Harris).

Tourism Libya 'war' gaffe may bear the brunt

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

More Americans are expected to cancel holiday and business trips to Britain after the bomb explosion in Oxford Street yesterday. Four operators and hoteliers are already suffering from cancellations and vacancies after hijackings and bombings in Europe earlier this year and the bombing of Libya last week.

Mr Ray Whensley of MW Tours, 90 per cent of whose clients are Americans, said that he expected to have only 20 per cent of last year's business. "I had 11 tours of Britain and Europe and only one card," he said. "Only one seems not so much that they will be attacked as that they won't be well received."

Lord Brocklet who owns a favourite conference centre for American businesses, said he had lost £98,000 in business recently because American companies were not allowing their employees to fly to Europe.

Asked whether such a strike would effectively mean Britain was going to war with Libya, Mr Balfour replied: "We are at war with Libya. We have also declared war against our citizens. They murder them. They train about that. They train murderers."

"War is something which you had grand declarations of war had a particular definition. Today war on terrorism is a continuing war. It is under the cover of a dark night."

During a prolonged period of questioning Mr Balfour and an embarrassed Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, who was supporting him at the conference, first insisted that he had not made the statement.

But when the words were read back to him Mr Balfour said that they should be put in context. He had meant to say that because war had been declared against British citizens "we find ourselves at war against Libyan terrorism - in the same way that we are at war against unemployment and inflation."

The American strike on Libya is constantly being raised with all three candidates. Mr Balfour, who is defending a majority of over 16,000, has said that people are becoming more supportive of the Government.

Mr Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, campaigning in Haxby for Mr Shirley Haines, said that it was a disgraceful statement.

Mrs Elizabeth Shields, the Liberal candidate, said: "I am against his attitude. How can a man who aspires to high office be so irresponsible?"

Mr Shaw said that the remains of the bomb were being examined by forensic experts. There was no evidence to indicate who was responsible.

A twenty-second Libyan student was detained on Wednesday pending deportation. The Home Office confirmed yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The Libyans ordered to leave Britain by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, this week are expected to fly out "over the course of the next two days", the Home Office said.

Mr Hurd authorized the pro-Gaddafi students' deportation as part of a tightening of security after the US bombing of Libya last week with aircraft based in Britain.

MPs' job creation scheme rejected

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

The Government has rejected a £3.3 billion package to create 750,000 jobs which was drawn up by MPs.

Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, said yesterday that the proposals were costly and would adversely affect the economy and cost £1 billion more than calculated.

After an inquiry into the rise in unemployment, the Commons Employment Select Committee unanimously called for a three-pronged attack on unemployment. It proposed:

- A building improvement scheme to create 300,000 year-long jobs.
- The employment of 100,000 people in the social services and National Health Service.
- A subsidy to private employers to take on 350,000 long-term unemployed.

The committee looked into the alternatives of tax cuts and increased public expenditure, but concluded that specific employment measures were the "best bet" for the Government.

The MPs calculated that 750,000 jobs would be created over three years by their proposals.

Lord Young said that the proposals would cost between £7,000 and £9,000 for each extra job and would undermine the economic growth which had led to nearly a million extra jobs over three years. He defended the Government's job schemes as "cost-effective and practical".

However, neither demand the "suspension" of the Dublin agreement in the let-down which was drafted after Wednesday's announcement of an escalation of their campaign of opposition which will include withdrawing from the understanding that talks initially will involve Civil Servants rather than ministers.

Alliance attack on Thatcher

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen yesterday attacked the Prime Minister's style of government, accusing Mrs Thatcher of running down democracy as well as the economy.

Launching a Liberal-Social Democratic "campaign for better government", Mr Steel said: "The Thatcher years have not just been bad for the economy. They have marked a decline in democracy as well."

"The Thatcher version of the constitution is the absolute worst of the secret state with all the strings held in Number 10. The Prime Minister is the sworn enemy of diversity, dissent and discussion."

Dr Owen said the campaign was aimed at partnership and not "against business and centralization".

It included existing policy proposals such as the repeal of parts of the Official Secrets Act, more freedom of information, and a devolution of power to "the level of the nations and regions of the United Kingdom".

But he warned that the campaign would have to be carried by MPs, councillors and candidates because of the Alliance's lack of cash.

Plans were also announced for the creation of an Alliance policy paper, covering such matters as defence, to form the basis of its next election manifesto.

Heath renews condemnation of Star Wars

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, yesterday re-iterated his criticism of President Reagan's strategic defence initiative.

He said that it would be disastrous if an attainable arms reduction agreement was aimed at a "probably throwaway" system which would be further destabilized by a superpower relationship.

Speaking at Egham, south-east London, Mr Heath said that the danger of the "Star Wars" plans was that it pushed armaments competition to new heights of technological sophistication which the Soviet Union, at present, could not match.

Russia was concerned that a Star Wars system would give the United States an adequate defence against a missile attack. That would enable the United States to attack with comparative invulnerability.

Something that it should be wanting.

Among the early tasks for which he sees unmanned vehicles being used are for sentry patrols, as providing decoys, simulating tanks, exploring areas unsafe for humans, and carrying supplies about the battlefield.

They are aiming to develop concepts which could lead to unmanned vehicles being produced for one tenth of the cost of a manned combat vehicle.

Scientists plan robot sentries for the Army

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

To enable a vehicle to find its way around unfamiliar territory, without the benefit of human senses, they have developed a laser range-finder which can make 3,000 measurements in one tenth of a second.

Dr Tom McLean, director of RARDE, which has a budget of about £50 million a year, says: "We are busy trying to convince the Army that this is

Best pu schools money

Talks to end Ulster deadlock begin

By Richard Ford

The political deadlock between the Government and Northern Ireland Unionist parties will be broken within two weeks as talks start aimed at finding a framework for the launch of negotiations on devolution.

After denouncing "royalist" paramilitary and street violence, unionist leaders are anxious to regain the political initiative and have replied to a letter from the Prime Minister in which she offered to arrange discussions.

In their letter, Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist Party and the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, say that the "usual channels" should be used to reach agreement about the first meeting. But they insist that if there are to be real negotiations on the future of Northern Ireland, implementation of the Anglo-Irish agreement must cease.

However, neither demand the "suspension" of the Dublin agreement in the let-down which was drafted after Wednesday's announcement of an escalation of their campaign of opposition which will include withdrawing from the understanding that talks initially will involve Civil Servants rather than ministers.

The news brought an angry response from Mr Arthur Willis, Mr Parrish's solicitor, who said: "This started in 1983 and there has been incessant pressure ever since. It is about time that the county council accepted that Mr Alfred Parrish, who was Chief Constable of Derbyshire until he was allowed to retire early by the Home Office, could not face criminal proceedings over alleged financial irregularities while in office."

Parrish 'could' face court

The leader of Derbyshire County Council, Mr David Brookbinder, warned yesterday that Mr Alfred Parrish, who was Chief Constable of Derbyshire until he was allowed to retire early by the Home Office, could not face criminal proceedings over alleged financial irregularities while in office.

Irish divorce Bill dispute

A clash between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government of the Irish Republic is expected over proposals to remove the constitutional ban on divorce.

The bill allowing referendum to be followed by legislation enabling marriage to be dissolved after five years of separation, will be introduced by Dr Garret FitzGerald, government next week.

Queen's herd auctioned

The Queen's herd of Blue-Grey cows and calves were auctioned yesterday. The three-year-old heifer chain No Name fetched £92,820. The Queen has Greys at Sandringham for years, but a reapprehending policy resulted in the sale.

Speech h

Student protests day for Mr John the right-wing Tory Linton North, to speech to the 200-strong Student Union at the University of Anglia in Norwich during the entrance to sports centre.

Man c

A jury at Leicestershire County Court yesterday charged a man with manslaughter after a gas canister was demolished, houses last A

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Dan Arcambridge died last night. Frank Midland of the end of the road of the injured st

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Test pupils to check if schools give value for money, institute says

By Lacy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Pupils should be tested at various stages in their schooling to determine whether they are learning properly and rate-payers are getting value for money, the Chartered Institute for Public Finance and Accountancy says.

The recommendation, with a list of educational performance indicators, is the first time a leading institute for public sector accountants has urged the education service to analyse its performance and publicise the results.

The parents and ratepayers and employers within a local education authority have a vast fund of goodwill and enthusiasm for 'better education', which the local education authority is often not tapping, not understanding and not responding to, the 16-page statement, published yesterday, says.

A commitment to improve quality, with clear objectives of performance, will more readily be supported by an informed local community than one whose only measure is a 'finger in the wind'.

Girls must get 'on line'

Girl pupils should be discouraged from regarding computers as 'machines for men', according to a report yesterday from the Equal Opportunities Commission.

It found that in every school in a survey of the London borough of Croydon, boys dominated classes in computer studies. Girls turned their backs on information technology and computing, often through lack of confidence.

Many girls in the fourth and fifth years of secondary school admitted being frightened of ridicule in computing classes with boys, preferring to be silent rather than speak out and be wrong.

The commission has drawn up guidelines for the teaching of computer-related subjects after research and experiment in Croydon. The guidelines say that teachers should be aware of girls' low opinion of their own ability, and try to boost their morale.

Schools should seek to use computers widely throughout the curriculum, freeing them from what the report calls 'the male aura of the mathematics department'.

Girls should be allowed to sit together for moral support, and examples of classwork should represent both sexes fairly.

Model's hangman gets life

Geoffrey Jones, an amateur cameraman, was jailed for life yesterday for hanging a model during a filming session.

Jones, aged 49, was described by the prosecution as a man with 'bizarre and warped' sexual tendencies who delighted in seeing girls in black satin dresses facing danger from a hangman's noose.

Jones, of Egginton Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, had pleaded not guilty to murder. Passing sentence, Mr Justice Cantley said that in his opinion the jury's verdict was correct.

Birmingham Crown Court was told that Miss Marion Terry, aged 17, had answered an advertisement for a model in a shop window.

Mr Brian Escott Cox, for the prosecution, said she had been 'deliberately and brutally executed'. Jones had persuaded her to pose on a piano stool wearing the noose, and had then kicked the stool away, leaving her to die.

He said Jones's interest in the cinema was genuine. Even after the killing, he had thought of scripts for films. He had written: 'I can see the funny side. Whatever the outcome I'm going to write a damn good story about it'.

Controls on crossbows likely soon

The Home Office is likely to bring in controls on the sale of crossbows this summer.

The police, MPs and animal welfare groups have been campaigning for a licensing system to limit the sale of crossbows to bona fide archery enthusiasts. They complain that the increasingly sophisticated and potentially deadly weapons are easy to buy over the counter.

Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth, Drake, said she was 'guardedly optimistic', after a meeting with Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, that controls would be brought in. She had tabled a motion, which won all-party support, for a ban on the unrestricted and mail-order sale of crossbows.

The Home Office has tried to limit sales through an agreement with retailers but is now consulting police bodies and the RSPCA about statutory controls.

A Police Federation spokesman said crossbows were increasingly used by criminals. He said it would be sensible to restrict sales before the issue got out of hand.

Scargill 'questioned' by fierce policeman

The personal bodyguard to Mr Arthur Scargill said yesterday that the miners' union president had been ordered about by a 'fierce' policeman who accused him of speeding on the M1.

Mr Jim Parker, who is employed by the National Union of Mineworkers as chauffeur and guard to Mr Scargill, told the High Court in Manchester that the police had refused to allow Mr Scargill to enter his home while they questioned him.

Mr Parker, aged 49, of New Road, Salford, near Barnsley, South Yorkshire, said that at one stage Mr Scargill walked down the pavement to

Property deals urged for NHS

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Health ministers are being pressed to allow health authorities to do deals with property developers which would finance new health service facilities.

In return for paying for and building these, the developers could be given health service hospitals and lands falling empty.

At the same time Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is being pressed to find Treasury capital to allow for new buildings, leaving old and expensive ones redundant.

Schemes being canvassed range from sale and lease-back of present health service hospitals on prime development sites, to agreements whereby construction companies would first have to provide new buildings in return for the old sites.

The proposals were disclosed yesterday by Sir Peter Baldwin, chairman of the South East Thames Regional Health Authority, as the authority published its 10-year

plan for hospitals in south-east London, Kent and East Sussex.

The authority is planning to raise £120 million by 1994 from land and building sales.

The plan discloses that while health service capital allocations plus the sales provide the region with enough money to achieve its plans, the land sales do not become available fast enough to finance the new services, usually because old facilities cannot be closed and patients transferred until the new facilities are ready.

Medical and surgical services in hospitals are being 'disastrously squeezed' because of the way money is being taken out of acute services to fund developments for the mentally ill, mentally handicapped and elderly, the British Medical Association's senior hospital doctors' committee has told Mr Fowler.

While health service spending has grown, spending on acute hospital services has barely risen in three years.



Miss Sarah Ferguson, the fiancée of Prince Andrew, has been given a personal coat of arms with the motto 'From adversity happiness grows'. The symbolism of a lily and a thistle is based on a device which has been used by her family.

'Satan' trial jury retires

The jury in the 'Satan cousin' trial at Maidstone Crown Court was sent to a hotel last night after retiring yesterday to consider its verdict.

Judge Denison said the question was did Derry Mainwaring Knight intend to deprive Christians permanently of more than £200,000 by lying. Mr Knight, aged 46, an unemployed decorator, denies 19 deception charges.

Mr Scargill, aged 48, of Yews Lane, Worsbrough Dale, near Barnsley, is claiming exemplary damages for wrongful imprisonment while he was being questioned for allegedly driving at speeds of up to 120 mph in his Jaguar XJ6 in July 1982.

He was later cleared of a speeding charge by Rotherham magistrates. The case continues today.

Mr Scargill, aged 48, of Yews Lane, Worsbrough Dale, near Barnsley, is claiming exemplary damages for wrongful imprisonment while he was being questioned for allegedly driving at speeds of up to 120 mph in his Jaguar XJ6 in July 1982.

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Child care hearings delayed by cash crisis

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Court hearings involving children in care are being delayed by up to six months in some parts of the country because of a shortage of funds to pay for the social workers who assist in the proceedings.

The problem is particularly acute in Cheshire, where 14 solicitors who are on the specialist panel of lawyers qualified to handle child care cases have expressed their 'disquiet' at the delay.

The issue has also been raised with MPs by the Warrington Law Centre. Miss Maggi Hanrahan, solicitor at the centre, said: 'The delay is causing a lot of distress.'

'Apart from the stress and anxiety of the uncertainty, there are identified needs of children which are not being met because the local authority does not know whether it will have a long-term care order.'

In most cases, she said, solicitors for both the child and the parents are having to turn up 'month after month on legal aid just so that the local authority can renew interim care orders'.

Delays are due to problems in obtaining social workers to act as guardians *ad litem*, the independent advisers in care proceedings who investigate the case and prepare a report for the court on the child.

But many authorities, who agreed to supply guardians for each other on a reciprocal basis, are failing to do so because, according to the law centre, 'the time and costs of operating the scheme have been more than was anticipated'.

Miss Hanrahan said there was a danger of 'cases being decided by the passage of time rather than the merits of the original application'.



Michael Crawford in rehearsals for the final performance of the successful musical, *Barnum*, at the Victoria Palace theatre, London, tomorrow night.

Crawford has staged 1,210 performances of the show since it opened at the London Palladium in 1981. After an 18-week run at the Manchester Opera House, it returned to London in March last year.

As Phineas T. Barnum, the legendary showman, it is estimated he has walked more than 150 miles on the high wire and spoken or sung nearly seven million words.

Mr Michael Fielding, the producer, said there had been numerous requests to stage the show from around the world. It has already been seen by more than 2.5 million people. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Parking meter cards on trial

The first public trial of parking meters that accept pre-paid magnetic cards instead of coins is to be carried out in Birmingham from next month.

The six-month experiment could solve the problems of Britain's city centre motorists who, having found a parking space, have to scour local shops for the right change.

The new battery-powered meters will incorporate a distinct colour coding that will enable a traffic warden to check a whole row of meters at a glance.

Ninety-five of the 'card park' meters, made by GEC, will be installed in Birmingham city centre and cards will go on sale in shops, post offices and building societies in values of 60p, £2 and £5.

Ten pence will buy 20 minutes parking time and will be deducted each time the card is inserted in the meter.

GEC said that if successful the new meters would replace clockwork, coin-operated meters.

'There is no doubt that cards are here to stay. Applying them to parking meters was a logical step forward and when this first public trial has proved successful, local authorities could save a lot of money', a spokesman said.

However, Mr Gordon Veitch, of the Birmingham engineer's department, said: 'I cannot see the parking meters going totally plastic. There is room for a mixed system of card and coin meters because the casual visitor will not purchase cards. He will still want to put his 10 pence in.'

GEC said the new meters would not need regular winding, there was no cash collection and maintenance was minimal.

Portfolio Gold



Mr Cox has played Portfolio Gold since game started.

A Times reader for the past 30 years, Mr Leonard Cox, aged 72, is the winner of yesterday's £4,000 Portfolio Gold.

A delighted Mr Cox, a retired agricultural salesman of Bebbington, Wirral, said he has been playing Portfolio since it started and 'never came anywhere near the mark until now'.

'It is a tremendous boost, we are so thrilled and will be spending some of the prize renovating our home.'

Mr Cox and his wife had already planned a holiday to Denmark to visit their son, but now they will have extra spending money.

You will need the new Portfolio Gold card to play the game. If you have any difficulty in obtaining one from your newsagent, send a s.a.e. to:

Portfolio Gold, The Times, PO Box 48, Blackburn, BB1 6AJ.

Fan arrests

The police arrested 131 people, most for public order offences, in London for the England-Scotland football international at Wembley on Wednesday night.

Mortimer's America

Imagine you are sitting in a stretch limo driving past Fifth Avenue when the telephone rings and you learn that bombs are dropping on Tripoli.

You turn on the television and it's true. 'Soon the country would receive what its critics now say is its most popular form of entertainment, a small war going on somewhere at the other end of the world which it cannot lose.'

Thus opens John Mortimer's hilarious account in this week's Spectator of his recent voyage round the USA - a trip unlike anyone else's.

In which he meets a Chinese chicken that beats eminent intellectuals at noughts and crosses, and a lady journalist who disguises herself as a gentleman in order to attend

Sherlock Holmes Society meetings. And Mortimer observes one

curious result of the current crisis - that American tourists now feel safer taking their European holidays behind the Iron Curtain.

Also this week there's a special Scottish section which features Ian Jack's speculations on why so many Scots turn to Fleet Street to earn their crusts.

A. L. Rowse explains how to make new discoveries about Shakespeare, and Ferdinand Mount, formerly head of the Policy Unit at No. 10, reconsiders the Iron Lady's prospects in the Libyan aftermath:

'What Mrs Thatcher needs now is a tune the British public can whistle, and it is not the *Star Spangled Banner*.'

A truly spectacular issue... and all for the price of a dram.

THE SPECTATOR

Different procedures for nuclear bombs on American aircraft

PM's QUESTIONS

Reacting to further questions from the Leader of the Opposition about the American bombing raids on Libya, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, commented amid loud Labour protests, that what Mr Neil Kinnock was seeking to do was to help the terrorist.

Mr Kinnock, at the conclusion of question time in the Commons, protested on a point of order that although made in the heat of exchanges, that was utterly unjustified and a vile insult. He called for it to be withdrawn.

Mrs Thatcher said she wished to make perfectly clear that she believed she said.

If you tell the terrorist what you are or are not proposing to do (she went on) that is a way of helping him. I did not seek to impute anything personal to Mr Kinnock and if that was the effect of what I said, I gladly withdrew.

During the exchanges, Mrs Thatcher indicated that at no time had the Americans indicated that one of the objectives of the raids was the killing of Colonel Gaddafi. She added that the use of nuclear weapons would require different procedures.

Questioning on Libya arose when Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab) wondered if the Prime Minister had reconsidered the statement she had made in the House on Tuesday that the Americans would choose the type of weapons they would use on aircraft taking off from British bases?

Mrs Thatcher replied: I made perfectly clear on Tuesday that we set down very strict criteria for the use of F111s from British bases in this country. These strict criteria were in the statement I made, and added to that strict criteria was the duty to minimise civilian casualties. Therefore it is totally clear we were only considering conventional weapons. Nuclear weapons would require totally different procedures and it is absurd to say they were ever asked for.

Within the strict criteria we laid down, the precise choice of weapons in the conventional sphere was for the United States.

Mr Kinnock: President Reagan made two speeches yesterday in which he emphasised that he is prepared, as he put it, to act against Libya. Will she tell us frankly whether she would be prepared to endorse or assist in such a similar role?

Mrs Thatcher: I have answered

that several times. Should there be a further request it would have to be considered and we would reach our conclusions in the light of circumstances and matters that had to be considered at that time.

Mr Kinnock: Has she read the Secretary of State for Defence (Mr George Younger) to Mr Terry Coleman of *The Guardian* this morning, in which he said "It wasn't our decision to do it... if that had been put to us, I don't know quite what response we'd have given."

If President Reagan should again present the Prime Minister with such a fait accompli and say he will go ahead whatever her opinion, what will her response be then?

Mrs Thatcher: I have already answered his question.

Mr Kinnock: She has not answered that question. What



Flannery: Reagan seems to have lost his mind

she is now trying to claim is that she has somehow mitigated the nature and the effects of the American raid. She has moved into the worst of all worlds, demonstrating both complicity and impotence.

Mrs Thatcher: What he is seeking to do is help the terrorist by knowing exactly what answer we shall give to a request. (Labour protest) If a request were received we should have to consider it in the light of the circumstances at that time.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): Has she noticed statements by President Reagan about Iran and Syria, almost threatening them with the same thing that was done in Libya? Has she also noticed how few Americans are coming over here?

People are deeply worried that the US President seems to have lost his mind about this business and is literally threat-

ening all mankind with what he will do next if any terrorism breaks out anywhere.

Mrs Thatcher: The objective is to fight terrorism. If one always rejects the use of force to fight terrorism, the terrorist wins and the consequences for more victims are horrific.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab): In the discussions between representatives of the American Government and the Government about bombing targets in Libya, did the Americans at any time say one of the objectives was the killing of Colonel Gaddafi?

Mrs Thatcher: No, of course not.

Mr Edward Loyden (Liverpool, Garston, Lab): Can the Prime Minister comment on the report that the Conservative candidate in the by-election in Ryedale made a statement to a press conference this (Thursday) morning that we are at war with Libya? Does the Prime Minister approve and does that reflect the attitude of the Government?

Mrs Thatcher: It is not correct. Of course terrorism itself is a form of warfare against all other citizens in a democratic society. Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP: Is the Government taking every step possible to co-ordinate other countries' actions in refusing Libyan aircraft facilities for landing and are we prepared to adopt sanctions against Libya on flights both in and out of that country?

Mrs Thatcher: If some of the deportees are to go they will have probably to go out on Libyan aircraft. There are a number of our citizens in Libya, some of whom may want to get out on other aircraft.

Mr Mark Fisher (Stoke on Trent Central, Lab): Does the Prime Minister agree with her Secretary of State for Defence who is reported in the papers this morning as saying that precise positions, precise targets were not agreed and he was not informed?

Did the Prime Minister have precise detailed information of the targets that were to be bombed or is the special relationship that she has with President Reagan more one of master and servant?

Mrs Thatcher: I have made it perfectly clear that the Government agreed to the use of United States aircraft based in the UK, if that was necessary, in actions of self defence against specific targets demonstrably involved in the conduct and support of terrorist activities. We laid down strict criteria.

He, like his colleagues, does everything he can to undermine the fundamental relationship between Europe, the United States and Nato.

Land Rover to stay with Leyland

INDUSTRY

The British Leyland board had concluded on commercial and industrial grounds that retention of the Land Rover and Freight Rover businesses within the company pending a later sale represented a more attractive option for BL than any of the bids which had been received, Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in a Commons statement.

The board (he went on) have therefore recommended to the Government that none of the four bids be pursued and that the companies be retained within BL while preparations for future privatization are made. The Government have accepted the board's recommendation.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said this latest Government climb-down represented a humiliating and total reversal of its misguided policy to sell off Austin Rover, Leyland Trucks and Land Rover.

If it were not for the exposure of its furtive negotiations with General Motors and Ford and the forceful expression of parliamentary and public opinion which made the

Government and particularly Mr Norman Tebbit get out of the British motor vehicle industry would be under foreign ownership and control.

Should there not now be an apology to the BL Group for damaging uncertainty, calculated in thousands of pounds, which the Government had caused by its own foolish actions?

The whole question of other bidders being considered for various parts of BL was a blind and when General Motors and Ford ceased to be involved the whole project collapsed?

Government not the Government (he went on) end the remaining uncertainty which will be caused by references to a trade sale or possible flotation, which put the matter not so much on a standstill as it was announced that between now and the general election there will be no question of disposing of these BL businesses?

Had the Government any intention of resuming negotiations with General Motors and Ford before the next election and could Mr Channon give a specific answer on the Government's intentions?

Mr John Taylor (Salford, C): Hope and fears have been aroused in my constituents since the end of January. Whereas the prospect of fi-

and the BL board believe, that commercially and industrially the best future for this company is to have a flotation or trade sale in a year or two's time when the financial situation for the company will be better than it is today. I made clear on March 25 the position relating to General Motors and nothing has changed.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C): Will he give an assurance that BL's investment plans will be supported by the Government without any reservation until the time we can step forward with privatization?

Mr Channon: The investment plans of BL will be considered in the context of the corporate plan in the normal way. I certainly note what he says.

Mr Terence Davis (Birmingham, Hodge Hill, Lab): The uncertainty will continue in view of Mr Channon's statement that these parts of BL will be sold off in the future. Why will the Government not drop its rigid insistence on selling off the most profitable parts of BL?

Mr Channon: The proposal to privatize these parts of BL has been known for years.

Mr John Taylor (Salford, C): Hope and fears have been aroused in my constituents since the end of January. Whereas the prospect of fi-

nure privatization of Land Rover will be welcome, the failure to take up the management buy-out now will be seen as an opportunity missed.

Mr Channon: The management proposals were considered extremely carefully, but the BL board came to a conclusion that the management proposals, and those of the other bidders, did not represent the best course in the commercial and industrial interests of the company.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L): The scandal of this whole sorry story is that foreign companies were able to see advantages in investing in Britain when our own Government, because of its short-term perspective, was unable to see.

Mr Nicholas Budgen (Wolverhampton South West, C): It is extremely difficult for the House properly to evaluate what Mr Channon has said because he has not told us what prices the bidders offered.

Mr Channon: I am not in a position to reveal all those commercial details.

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab): Will he now give a guarantee that there will be no attempt at privatization until after the next general election?

Mr Channon: I am not prepared to give such a guarantee. I am going to ask the new chairman of BL to look at the options available.

Good case for the naming of rapists

CRIME

If the Government decided to remove the right to anonymity of a person accused of rape, any change in the Sexual Offences (Amendment) 1976 Act could be proposed in legislation on criminal justice due next session, Mr David Mellow, Under Secretary of State at the Home Office, said during questions in the Commons.

Mr Mellow said Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) that there was quite a strong case for removing the accused person's right to anonymity. The matter was under consideration, but no final decision had been reached.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South, Lab) said: I brought in the original Bill to help rape victims and I sympathize with the Government's view, I really do.

The best way of proceeding the matter was far pricier anonymity for the accused man, because rape was such an appalling crime, but identify the accused if he committed another crime as well.

Mr Mellow said that was a half-way house. Murder, attempted murder, burglary and assaults on young children, which also led to defendants being identified, were grave crimes too.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee, which was concerned with the anonymity of defendants, had made detailed criticisms. The Government would have to be that and what Mr Ashley had said in mind.

Mr Robin Corbett (Birmingham, Erdington, Lab), who, as a private member, sponsored the Act giving anonymity to men accused of rape, said the anonymity provision had in no way inhibited police inquiries.

Swan Hunter in line for second ship

DEFENCE

The Government's decision, announced in the Commons, to award the contract for the first fleet auxiliary oiler replacement vessel of the Fort Class to Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, was given a hostile response by the Opposition.

Mr Desmond Davies, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament, asserted that the decision would have damaging consequences for Swan Hunter, the only other bidder for the contract, and for Tyneside. Some would say, he added, that the decision would jeopardize the future of the company.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, indicated that Swan Hunters would be given a preferential opportunity to bid for the second ship of the class.

He said the design by Harland and Wolff, in association with Yarrow Shipbuilders and Yard, had been technically preferred by both the MOD and external consultants, as well as offering earlier delivery and a keener price than the bid by Swan Hunter, which was in association with British Aerospace/Marconi.

The ship would be named The Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Victoria.

Construction would start at Belfast, once the detailed design had been completed next year and the ship would enter service about the end of the decade.

Independent consultants had advised that the Harland and Wolff consortium's bid was unqualified and comprehensively costed.

The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Mr Tom King) had announced an additional financial discipline on Harland and Wolff PLC to ensure that any cost-overrun would have a similar effect on Harlands as it would on a private sector company.

Later in the summer the MOD would offer Swan Hunter the opportunity to confirm their readiness to accept a contract for the second vessel, with construction to begin as soon as possible after negotiations were complete, probably in 1988.

Mr Desmond Davies said the decision would almost certainly cause the loss of 2,000 jobs, including the whole of the design team of Swan Hunter.

Some people also said the decision was a breach of the understandings, given when the Government privatized Swan Hunter, and the possibility of building a second vessel to the design of Harland and Wolff

was no solution for Swan Hunter.

Could the minister assure him that Swan Hunter would now get the order for the second Type 23 frigate? That was what the Government could do after the shabby way it had treated a company it had just privatized.

Mr Younger said he did not understand how Mr Davies could say the statement was bad news for Tyneside.

This is not a breach of any understanding (he said) but a clear effort to make a positive step to help Swan Hunter at the same time, as helping the defence budget.

Swan Hunter were clearly in the race for the frigate.



Younger: Chosen design technically preferred

Mr Enoch Powell (Down South, OUP): Will he emphasize that employment in many other parts of the UK will flow from the placing of this order with Harland and Wolff?

Mr Younger said he agreed. There was nothing unusual about one firm being the lead yard and other firms making the follow-on ships.

Mr Alan Beth (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said the Government's decision was catastrophic for Tyneside.

Mr Piers Merchant (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, C) said the main decision would be disappointing to Tyneside and to people like himself who had supported the Swan Hunter bid.

However, militant shop stewards had led irresponsible industrial action through the yard's campaign for the contract, and were responsible for a series of disputes in recent years which had harmed and not helped Swan Hunter's reputation. (Conservative cheers).

Mr Younger said he hoped MPs would give the Government and the MOD credit that they paid no attention to that in making it clear that they were going to give Swan Hunter a chance for the second ship.

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Housing Bill changed to help tenants

TENANTS

A Government new clause to the Housing and Planning Bill which Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, said would help foster tenants' cooperatives, was agreed to at report stage.

It provides that where qualifying tenants' associations wish to form a cooperative, the local authority shall have to consider and, if they do not enter such an agreement, shall provide a statement setting out their reasons within six months.

The Government accepted a new clause, moved by Mr Robert Jones (West Hertfordshire, C), providing for a new form of grant towards the costs of improvements or repairs to buildings which had shared areas, including flats.

Mr John Patten accepted that the 1986 Act was not a Home Improvement Grants had failed to help people in buildings with shared or common areas.

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) asked when would the new arrangements would come into effect.

Mr Patten: When the Bill becomes law.

Fewer people seeking work

HOUSE OF LORDS

The number of people out of work and seeking employment had gone down Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, said during questioning in the House of Lords.

These figures, published yesterday, showed something very surprising. In a period in which the unemployment benefit claim account went up 160,000, according to the Labour Force Survey the number of people seeking work fell by 100,000.

there is a continuing deterioration in a very dangerous fashion.

Lord Young of Graffham: Neither I nor the Government has altered the basis for calculating the figures. There was a delay of two weeks in order that there could be a more accurate count.

These figures, published yesterday, showed something very surprising. In a period in which the unemployment benefit claim account went up 160,000, according to the Labour Force Survey the number of people seeking work fell by 100,000.

Lord Stoddart of Swindon (Lab): Since 1979 there have been six changes to the method of calculation. If these had not been made the figures would show 3,800,000 unemployed. When he was appointed we had great hopes of him and expected him to do something constructive. He has failed to do that and we are disappointed in him.

Lord Young of Graffham: We must be careful not to jump to conclusions from one set of figures. The Labour Force Survey method is used in the United States and some say it provides a better measure

No confirmation of bomb link with Libya

TERRORISM

Contrary to reports appearing in the press, the Government and the police had no information which would confirm a link between the explosion in Oxford Street in the early hours of this morning with the Libyans or any other group, Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State, said in a Commons statement.

The Press Association had received calls claiming responsibility from the Scottish National Liberation Army and

the Angry Brigade, but it was not possible at this stage to attribute responsibility to any individual or any group.

Although the police issued warrants wherever there was evidence of a specific threat, the public should, as ever, remain on their guard and report to the police anything suspicious which attracted their attention.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, offered sympathy to those who had suffered and condemned this new outrage. The British people would not be intimidated by terrorist acts,

he said. At the same time they would not accept that they should be gratuitously exposed to terrorist activity.

Mr Shaw said he hoped the outcome of the current visit of Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, to The Hague to discuss anti-terrorist operations with Britain's European partners would strengthen the Community in its attitude to terrorism and Libyan terrorism in particular.

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington South and Finsbury, Lab) said that in the immediate aftermath of that morning's explosion, a considerable

number of United States marines were seen in Providence Court nearby.

Had the United States Government got permission to maintain what was effectively a private army on the streets of London? (Conservative protest).

Mr Shaw said he found Mr Smith's observations, frankly, quite amazing.

There was no connection between the explosion and any allegation that Mr Smith made about armed personnel, the United States or about anything else.

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Science report

Lifting a veil on the galaxy

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A veil that obscures large tracts of the universe will soon lift, revealing regions of the galaxy with a particular fascination to astronomers.

It will be raised with the help of a new type of telescope now nearing completion.

Development and construction of the instrument, costing £15.5 million, was carried out by the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, near Oxford, with collaboration from scientists of Cambridge University and the Netherlands Organisation for Pure Research, ZWO.

The purpose is to see through vast dust clouds, which at the moment prevent astronomers from observing the creation of new stars and constellations in their midst.

In addition to investigating how stars form, the telescope will be used to produce maps of the distribution of chemical molecules in the swirling mist of space.

This week scientists from Britain and the Netherlands named the equipment the James Clerk Maxwell telescope, after the 19th century Edinburgh and Cambridge scientist whose discoveries in electromagnetism laid the foundations on which the principles of the invention, and modern radio astronomy in general, are based.

The new telescope has become the fifth large instrument, and the first radio telescope, at the Mauna Kea international observatory on a mountain-top site 14,000 feet above sea-level in Hawaii.

The Maxwell telescope joins another unique British instrument on Mauna Kea, called the UK Infra-red Telescope, or UKIRT. And like its predecessor, the new one will be handed over to the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, when it comes into full operation.

The first trials with the Maxwell telescope should begin in about two months.

To operate efficiently, the 15-metre diameter dish of the telescope must retain its paraboloid shape to a very high accuracy.

The surface is made from 276 lightweight aluminium panels on a mild steel frame and it was designed so that any change of shape during movement of the dish takes place uniformly across the instrument.

Sale room

Marble Franklin bust fails to find a buyer

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The sale of Rysbrack's bust of Benjamin Franklin, which was expected to be a sensation at Christie's, yesterday, with Americans vying for possession, fell flat on its face.

There was virtually no bidding and the unique bust, depicting one of the great figures of early American history, whose existence was discovered only a month or so back, was left unsold at £85,000.

Christie's had been talking cautiously of a price of about £150,000, but many people's thoughts had wandered up to £250,000 or so.

The bust came to Christie's for sale after the owner read that a Roubiliac bust of Lord Chesterfield, a more or less contemporary marble portrait, had sold for £518,400 at Christie's last April.

The explanation seems to be twofold. The main deterrent was the bust's condition. It had spent quite a time outside and the weathering had discoloured the marble and destroyed the fine crystalline surface. A few projecting pieces had broken off.

Secondly, the market in great sculpture is still a very narrow one and the few connoisseur buyers prepared to pay big money are very choosy.

Christie's had hoped that the fame of the sitter would give this marble a wider appeal among patriotic Americans but that interest failed to materialize.

Unblocks Brains

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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Syria and Iran warned US will use force if terror links proved

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan has said that he would use force against Syria or Iran if he were given clear evidence linking either to terrorism against Americans, and has reaffirmed his willingness to attack Libya again if it conspired further against US citizens.

"State-sponsored terrorism is a form of warfare, and you just cannot sit by and let somebody else declare war on you and pretend that you are still at peace," he told journalists at the White House.

He added that he had been encouraged by new allied responses to terrorism, "in spite of the fact that they did not come as far as we would like". He praised the sharing of intelligence between the US and Western Europe.

In drawing a distinction between Libya and the other two countries, Mr Reagan said it was "much more difficult to trace the source of terrorism sponsored by others than it is with Libya".

The Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, asked in a

Mark Thatcher's flat threatened

Corpus Christi, Texas (AFP) — Mr Mark Thatcher, son of the Prime Minister, has been asked to leave his flat in Dallas, after threats connected with the raid on Libya, a local newspaper reported yesterday.

The tenants' association asked him to leave by today after the State Department requested that close-circuit television be set up in the building.

television interview how close the US was to mounting an operation against Iran and Syria, said: "We do not have any plans for such an operation."

Mr Shultz said that he assumed that Colonel Gaddafi was still the dominant figure in Libya.

The Times reported on Wednesday that a five-man military junta may have ousted Colonel Gaddafi of exclusive control after the US air raids.

Mr Shultz said: "We see reports of a more collective kind of leadership."

he said that these were reports, and added: "I don't have any basis for making a judgement."

Mr Shultz had been asked if Colonel Gaddafi was still the "sole and undisputed leader of Libya".

Mr Shultz praised effusively Mrs Thatcher, and said that the US would obviously consult Britain if it again wanted to use its bases in any military operation against Libya.

The US had the highest regard for Mrs Thatcher, and her judgement lay very heavily with President Reagan, "on everything, not just terrorism".

Meanwhile, Pentagon officials yesterday categorically denied that US warplanes had used anti-personnel cluster bombs in their strikes on terrorist targets in Tripoli last week.

It was 2 am Libyan time and we knew there was little likelihood of any harm even to military personnel at Benina military airport from the bombs, one official said.

Anger at raids on French papers

From Diana Geddes Paris

French police raids on newspaper offices and the detention of three journalists in the course of an anti-terrorist investigation have provoked angry reactions from left-wing MPs, lawyers and journalists.

The police were investigating the attempted assassination by Action Directe, the extreme-left terrorist group, of the vice-president of the French employers' association.

Two of the journalists were freed yesterday. The third is still held.

M Roland Dumas, a former Socialist Foreign Minister, protested angrily: "The Minister of the Interior said that he was going to terrorize terrorists: he is beginning with journalists."

The lawyers' union, Le Syndicat des Avocats de France, described the raids as unacceptable.

The main federation of journalists' unions denounced "a repressive practice which will inevitably cast suspicion on a profession which is witness to certain events without actually participating in them."

M Gilles Millet, aged 35, an assistant editor specializing in police affairs at the left-wing daily Liberation, was arrested at his desk and detained for questioning for 24 hours before being released yesterday.

M Marc Francolet, aged 39, a journalist with the weekly political journal L'ES, was arrested at his office and is still being held.

A third journalist, Frantz Lefrançois, who works for the photographic agency V.A. was released after questioning.

The police apparently found nothing of interest to their inquiries at either the Libération or L'ES offices.

Both M Millet and M Francolet were known to have met on several occasions one of the two men being held by police in connection with the attempted assassination on April 15 of M Guy Brana, vice-president of the employers' association.

M Albin Chalandon, the Minister of Justice, insisted that the Government had nothing to do with the affair.



President Mitterrand greeting a boy after arriving in Trier, West Germany, for talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

King's resistance to coup praised at Oxford ceremony

By Richard Wigg

King Juan Carlos was awarded a Doctor of Civil Law degree by special diploma at Oxford University yesterday on the third day of his state visit.

At the ceremony in Wren's Sheldonian Theatre, the success of the King in stopping an army coup in Spain five years ago was described in Latin military terms.

Thanking the University, the King, dressed in the red doctor's robes, emphasized "the singularly important ties that my country has maintained, and must always maintain, with the United Kingdom".

The King also publicly nudged the EEC council of ministers to approve Erasmus, the scheme for financing interchanges of students between various European universities on a scale never paralleled before.

After the ceremonial Latin required of a degree ceremony was over, Lord Stockton, the university chancellor and former prime minister, described what he said united the Spanish and British people.

"Your people like ours are very strong in their characters. The British people perceive themselves as having the same qualities as yours have, those of a tough people not very willing to give up anything once begun."

Lord Stockton told the King: "You have had a varied life and at the beginning of it uncertainty. You took on a post of great difficulty at a very difficult time."

The Chancellor ended his speech by wishing the King "as a very old man happiness and success in your great task." The King applauded him.

Praising Oxford's Spanish studies and those of "other places" the King invited Spanish bankers and British businessmen to assure the endowment of a Queen Sofia lectureship in Spanish at Exeter College could be inaugurated this autumn.

Many Spaniards working and living in England had come to Oxford to see the King.

Parliament, page 4.

Swazi drums herald a coronation day

Mbabane (AFP) — Naked maidens swayed to traditional drumming here yesterday in a final rehearsal before three days of festivities marking the coronation today of Prince Makhosetive, aged 18, as King of Swaziland.

Heads of state, royalty and other representatives of about 35 countries began arriving yesterday. Prince and Princess Michael of Kent, representing the Queen, were greeted by Prince Bhekimpi, the Prime Minister, and a 21-gun salute and guard of honour.

Among the guests was Miss

Maureen Reagan, daughter of the President. Both of South Africa was expected to arrive today. The Daily Nation reported in Nairobi yesterday that President Moi of Kenya had decided not to attend because of the South African presence.

One special guest is Mr Ralph Mowat, headmaster of Sherborne school in Dorset, where the Crown Prince has been studying. The new King is expected to return there soon to take his final examinations.

Tripoli worried by EEC's attitude

From Robert Fisk, Tripoli

The Libyans have responded to the EEC's new measures against Colonel Gaddafi's regime with an unusually restrained warning that they reserve the right to take "appropriate steps" when the restrictions come into force.

The Community, according to the Libyan Foreign Ministry, was "outrageously adopting the frenzied actions led by the USA and Britain" and demonstrating its "submission and subservience" to Washington and London.

The idea that the Europeans may fall into line behind President Reagan's policy is evidently worrying the Libyans, who have always assumed they could rely, at the least, on Italy, Greece and Spain for sympathy. Libya's economy can survive without the Americans but would be in grave danger if European technicians here were further encouraged to leave by their governments.

European interests, according to the Libyan formula, are "individually and politically linked to the Arab people" — a notion which clearly does not appeal to the hundreds of Italian and British dependents who have been gradually leaving Libya since the airport reopened.

The Foreign Ministry's statement referred again to Britain's role in last week's American air raid as "complicity in aggression" but expressed surprise that other European nations, which had condemned the US raids, should subsequently align themselves with Britain.

There was no comment from any Libyan ministry yesterday on the bomb at the British Airways office in Oxford Street, London.

A statement by the Minister of Information on Wednesday night warned that American and Israeli intelligence services were planning a bomb attack in Europe which would then be blamed on Libya — a statement which could also have presaged an attack by Libyans or provided a future excuse for one. There was, however, no way to link the two events nor any immediate reason to do so.

Libyan attention is now being directed, hopefully, towards the Soviet Union and the moral support shown by the return of Soviet naval vessels to Libyan harbours. The official news agency here says three Soviet cruisers have berthed in the country's ports during the past two days.

At the same time, there has been intense air activity over Tripoli by the Libyan Air Force whose jets flew over the harbour for four hours on Wednesday night and in the early hours of yesterday. A group of Mirage military aircraft could be seen swooping over the port at midday. The Libyans are still fearful the Americans may return.

'Hanging' tape sent to London

Beirut (Reuters) — The British Embassy here yesterday sent to London for identification a video-cassette purporting to show the hanging of the British journalist, Mr Alec Collett.

An embassy source said officials here had viewed the tape but he would not say whether any of them could identify the dead man.

Mr Collett, aged 64, was kidnapped in March last year while on an assignment for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees.

An agency official who knew him said: "I have seen the film, but I cannot make a positive identification."

In London, the Foreign Office said it could not confirm Mr Collett was dead and so had asked the Beirut embassy to secure the film.

The video-cassette was delivered to the Beirut newspaper *an-Nahar* on Wednesday night.

NEW YORK: Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary General of the United Nations, yesterday reacted with "outrage and revulsion" to news of the video tape (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

In a statement read out by his spokesman, Señor de Cuéllar said he was anxiously seeking to verify whether Mr Collett "has in fact been killed or whether this is a macabre and ill-intentioned charade".

Puzzle of the missed targets

By Nicholas Ashford Diplomatic Correspondent

The United States has been unable to explain satisfactorily to Britain why some of the bombs dropped on Libya by its F111 aircraft fell on civilian areas, despite special procedures to ensure their accuracy.

Although an inquiry is under way into the reasons for the collateral damage, US sources said yesterday it may not be possible to provide the British — or the Pentagon, for that matter — with a satisfactory explanation.

They stressed, however, that the F111 pilots had adhered to the strict rules of engagement which Mrs Margaret Thatcher had insisted on before giving President Reagan permission to operate the aircraft from British bases.

The Prime Minister had demanded assurances that the five targets attacked would be military installations far from civilian areas. She had also asked for special targeting procedures to be used to ensure maximum accuracy.

US sources said the pilots

had used a double-locking laser targeting device which should have ensured pinpoint accuracy. A pilot has to get two "fixes" on his target before releasing his bombs.

"Sadly, something went wrong," an American official said. However, he said some pilots had jettisoned their bombs in the sea because they had not been able to guarantee hitting specified targets.

He said some of the damage might have been caused by the F111 that crashed.

Gadaffi tells Moscow of his gratitude

Moscow (Reuters) — Colonel Gaddafi thanked Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for Moscow's condemnation of the US air raids on Libya in an interview in Pravda yesterday.

The Libyan leader spoke of his "deep satisfaction" over Moscow's position. In his speeches the Soviet leader "had not only resolutely condemned the aggressor that attacked Libya, but he

also seriously warned (of) it," Colonel Gaddafi said. Mr Gorbachev had written him a note hours after the raids, expressing solidarity with him and "moral, political, diplomatic and military support" for his Government.

Colonel Gaddafi also suggested that the UN headquarters be moved immediately from New York to Switzerland.

West Beirut teachers evacuated

Beirut (Reuters) — Seven French teachers were evacuated from their homes in west Beirut yesterday by armed French Embassy guards.

At least 10 embassy guards wearing bulletproof jackets took the evacuees in a convoy of four cars across the Green Line dividing the capital to Christian east Beirut. "All of them are teachers," one guard affirmed.

Soviet energy deal clinched

From Christopher Walker Moscow

Anglo-Soviet relations received an important boost yesterday with the signing of a far-reaching agreement on energy co-operation, ranging from offshore oil exploration to the disposal of nuclear waste.

The three-page agreement was hailed as a triumph for pragmatism by Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, who said that during three days of intensive negotiations — which included meetings with three Soviet deputy prime ministers and six ministers — the subject of Libya "was not mentioned once". Mr Walker's visit, the first

by a Cabinet minister for two years, was seen in diplomatic circles as evidence that the recent gradual improvement in Anglo-Soviet ties was continuing in spite of the abuse heaped on the Thatcher Government in the wake of the Libyan affair.

Mr Walker said that the agreement, signed on the Soviet side by Mr Gury Marchuk, influential chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, represented "a considerable step forward" for relations between London and Moscow.

"This is a practical understanding, it is not a vague, platitudinous document as is often the case with interna-

tional agreements of this nature," Mr Walker said. "It is a major agreement that over the next five years could have considerable impact on trade and economic relations between the two countries."

The new agreement provides for joint working parties on energy exploration, coal and nuclear energy.

Senior British officials denied suggestions that the refusal of two senior Kremlin figures — including Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, the Prime Minister — to meet Mr Walker represented any form of diplomatic snub to Britain because of its role in the bombing of Libya.

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THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

Earliest years spent in a kind of genteel poverty

New York (NYT) — Bessie Wallis Warfield was born on June 19, 1896, at Monterey Inn in the resort village of Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania.

Her parents, Teackle Wallis Warfield and Alice — later spelled Alys — Montagu Warfield, both of long-established American families, had come from Baltimore for Mr Warfield's health. He died five months after his daughter's birth.

Miss Warfield spent her earliest years with her mother in a kind of genteel poverty. At one point her mother took in paying guests and, according to the daughter, fed them so well that expenses outran income.

Miss Warfield went to Arundell, a girls' school in Baltimore, with the bills paid by her prosperous bachelor uncle, Solomon Davies Warfield. In 1912 she entered Oldfields, a finishing school.

She was presented to society in 1914 at the most desirable coming-out party in Baltimore, the Bachelors Cotillion. Mother and daughter had moved into a small apart-

ment, and from there Miss Warfield sallied forth in her Uncle Sol's new Pierce-Arrow, with liveried chauffeur.

Two years later, aged 20, she was married to a Navy aviator, Lieutenant Earl Winfield Spencer, aged 27, of Chicago. The marriage lasted legally until December 10, 1927,



Wallis Warfield in 1913 at school in Virginia.

when Mrs Spencer was granted a divorce on grounds of desertion. But they had actually separated in 1921, four years after the wedding.

After her divorce, Wallis Warfield tried writing fashion copy and, failing in that, sought to become a saleswoman for tubular scaffolding.

About that time she had her horoscope read. It said: "You will lead a woman's life, marrying, divorcing, marrying again. The power that is to come to you will be related to a man."

She wrote of this incident: "I do not suggest that the episode had any effect on my decision to forget about trying to find a job. But perhaps our conscious decisions are not always based on conscious reasons."

She was then seeing a good deal of Ernest Simpson, a Briton who was living in New York. He decided to return to England, where he would run the London office of his family's shipping business and where he held a commission in the Coldstream Guards.

Mr Simpson and his Ameri-

can wife were divorced, and he and Mrs Spencer were married in London on July 21, 1928. His sister introduced the new Mrs Simpson to London society.

During this period the Simpsons became friends of Benjamin Thaw, First Secretary of the American Embassy in London, and his wife, the former Consuelo Morgan, whose sisters, twins famous for their beauty, were Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt, widow of Reginald Vanderbilt, and Theima Morgan, Lady Furness. The latter was at that time the most frequent woman companion of the Prince of Wales.

One day in November 1930 Mrs Thaw asked Mrs Simpson if she and her husband would go up to Burrough Court, a country house at Melton Mowbray, and substitute for her as chaperons at a weekend house party that was to include the prince.

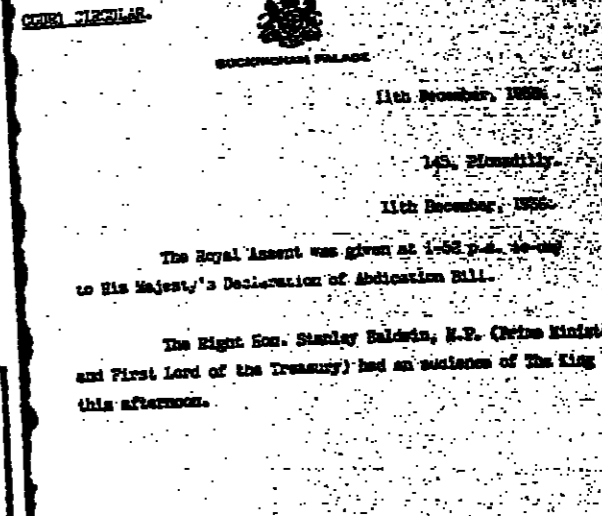
The day after she was first presented to the prince, Mrs Simpson was seated beside him at lunch. In June Mrs Simpson, with the help of friends, was presented at court.



The couple after their wedding in France in 1937.



Support for the then King during the abdication crisis.



The announcement of the King's assent to abdication.

Duchess dies after long illnesses

Continued from page 1

tributes or of memories. One of the few to recall the Duchess's life yesterday was her contemporary and one-time fellow socialite, Lady Diana Cooper, now aged 93, who remembered her as the soul of discretion.

"She was perfectly discreet and I was very fond of her. The King worshipped her. The Duchess was a very funny person: she was very humorous and she made the King laugh. She made me laugh."

Her death may hasten the solution to two mysteries. It was her publicly stated wish that the love letters between herself and the King should be published after she had gone, a decision based largely on her displeasure with the television series "Edward and Mrs Simpson" and with a number of unauthorized biographies.

Those who have studied their lives cannot agree upon who was the dominant partner in the relationship.

Mystery over Duchess's jewels

A second mystery concerns the fate of the Duchess's spectacular collection of jewellery.

The Duke claimed in his lifetime that he had never purloined any item which properly belonged to the British royal collection, but there has nonetheless been much speculation as to whether the Duchess would leave her treasures to a member of the Royal Family, or to the French state in acknowledgement of its hospitality to the couple since 1936; and their provision of a house at peppercorn rent.

She gave some of her jewellery to Princess Michael of Kent as a wedding present in 1978, and much of the remainder is on display at the Cartier showrooms in Paris.

The very fact that the Duchess of Windsor is to be buried at Frogmore is an indication that there has been some softening of the Royal Family's official attitude over the years. In 1957 the Duke bought a burial plot in Green Mount cemetery, Baltimore, but it would have been a patent embarrassment to have a former King of England and Emperor of India buried in an American public cemetery.

No details have ever been made known of what negotiation took place between the Duke of Windsor and the Queen, but it has been suggested that the Duke would only agree to burial in his proper place at Windsor if his wife could be buried beside him.

There were occasional, tentative efforts at public reconciliation. The Queen met the Duchess privately, in 1965, when the Duke was a patient in the London Clinic, and again publicly in 1967 when the Duke and Duchess were invited to London for the unveiling of a memorial plaque to Queen Mary at Marlborough House.

Ten days before the Duke's death in 1972 the Queen paid a brief visit to their Paris home during a visit to France, and at the time of his funeral the Duchess stayed at Buckingham Palace, although she returned home almost immediately afterwards.

Prince Charles, two generations removed from the events

of 1936, visited the couple in Paris in 1970, as did Prince and Princess Michael of Kent on the way back from their wedding in Vienna in 1978. Princess Michael has said she sees parallels between her own situation and that of the Duchess. She was, however, absent from Prince Charles' wedding in 1981, a victim of illness as much as protocol.

Bessie Wallis Warfield, was humbly born at Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, in 1896, although there are those who would claim that she was two years older than the Duke, who was born in 1894. She first met the then Prince of Wales by accident in 1930, when both found themselves at a house party given by Lady Furness at Borough Court, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

She was then married to her second husband, Ernest Simpson, a London shipbroker. Her first, unsuccessful union had been to a United States Navy lieutenant, Mr. Earl Spencer. She was a sparkling socialite but, by her own admission, neither beautiful nor pretty, her nose too big and her jaw too hard.

She fell for what she called the Prince of Wales' indefinable melancholy, he admired her subtlety and discrimination, her deft and amusing conversation, but most of all her forthrightness.

But the establishment of the day could not stomach the prospect of a twice-divorced Queen. The romance was the story of the decade to the foreign press, but the British media drew a discreet and total veil over the entire courtship.

The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, impressed upon the King that the nation would not tolerate the marriage, and swiftly ruled-out the King's proposal of a morganatic marriage.

The King was not without supporters, including such a motley collection as Winston Churchill, Sir Oswald Mosley, and Bernard Shaw. Why should not the King marry his Cutie, inquired Churchill. England does not want a Queen Cutie, retorted Noel Coward. Hitler, however, whom the couple met during a much-criticized tour of Germany, thought she would have made a splendid queen.

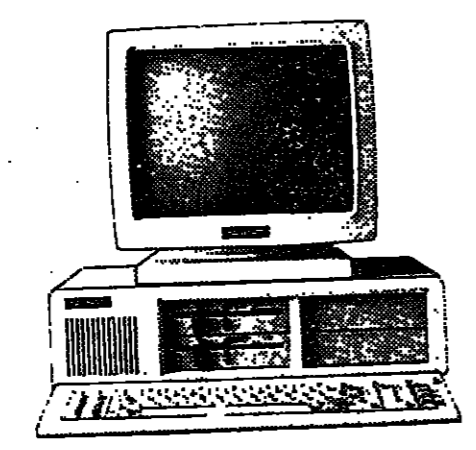
The uncrowned King Edward VIII had reigned for 10 months and 21 days when he made his momentous broadcast to the nation. "I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibilities without the help and support of the woman I love."

The Duke of Windsor always regarded it as the unkindest cut of all that, while his brother King George VI declined that he should be styled His Royal Highness, the Duke of Windsor, his wife was permitted to call herself merely Her Grace, the Duchess of Windsor.

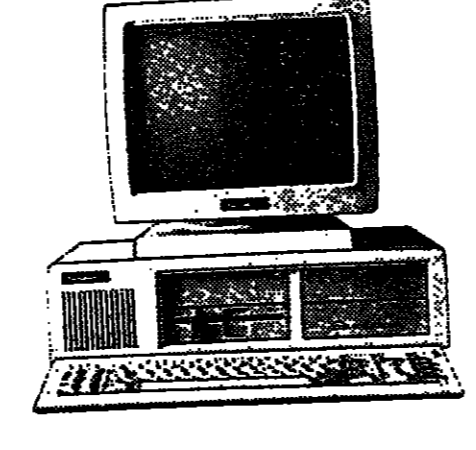
Many have seen the hand of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in the decision, the public knife-thrust of a private dislike that began from the moment the two women met. But it was a decision fully endorsed by the Cabinet. The Duke always insisted to guests that his wife should be addressed as "Her Royal Highness".

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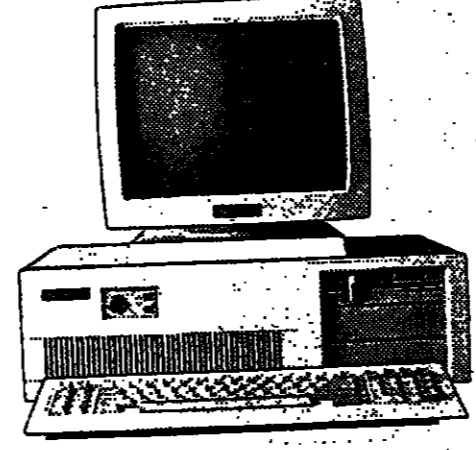
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... THE YEARS OF CONTROVERSY



The Queen meeting the Duchess of Windsor in May, 1972, at the Windsors' Paris home during the Duke's illness; and the Duke and Duchess photographed in the salon of their Paris apartment in the early 1950s by Henri Cartier-Bresson.

A bishop lit the fuse but The Times fired the fateful salvos

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The gravest constitutional crisis concerning the monarchy this century was first made known to the general public when the aptly named Bishop of Bradford, Dr Blunt, broke the official silence at a diocesan conference in Yorkshire. The *Yorkshire Post* gave it wider circulation, and *The Times* made it a national issue. It was Dr Blunt who triggered the process which led to the Abdication.

On December 1, 1936 the bishop, who like most members of the ruling establishment knew very well what was going on, expressed the hope to his conference of local clergy that "the king was aware of his need for God's grace at his Coronation, and his wish that he gave more positive signs of his awareness."

The life of Bessie Warfield

1896: Born Bessie Warfield in Baltimore, Maryland.
1899: Wallis Warfield, her father, dies; millionaire bachelor uncle takes her in.
1916: Marries Lt-Com Winfield Spencer, US Navy; complains of "rootless, ever-shifting Navy existence".
1920: Glimpses Edward, Prince of Wales, at a naval reception in California.
1927: Divorced from Spencer.
1928: Marries Ernest Simpson, son of a British father and American mother, her junior by a year.
1935: Mentioned in American press as the member of a party that visited Vienna with the Prince of Wales.
1936: King George V dies; the Prince of Wales made Edward VIII; Simpsons are mentioned in court circulars as frequent guests; Simpsons divorce amid a growing political row; the King abdicates and describes Mrs Simpson as "the woman I love"; Edward becomes the Duke of Windsor; his brother King George VI; Mrs Simpson leaves London as her house is surrounded by stone-throwing mobs; H.L. Mencken calls the abdication the "greatest news story since the resurrection".
1937: The Duke and Mrs Simpson marry in France and move to a large home in Paris; they are widely criticized for friendly meeting with Hitler, who says he is "entranced".
1940: The Windsors move to London, via Madrid, as the Germans march on Paris; the Duke is made Governor of the Bahamas for the duration.
1956: The Duchess publishes her first book, *The Heart Has Its Reasons*, which fuels speculation of a rift with the royal family.
1961: Criticized for extravagant living, the Duchess complains in a magazine article of the royal family's treatment of the Duke.
1962: The Duke has three operations in London; the Queen visits the couple privately.
1967: The Duke visits London for his first official meeting with his niece, the Queen.
1972: The Duke dies and the Duchess breaks a hip.
1978: The Duchess angered by the planned TV series *Edward and Mrs Simpson*.
1986: The Duchess, still in her first Paris home, dies childless.

The editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, Arthur Mann, was well known to the editor of *The Times*, Geoffrey Dawson, who was himself a central character in the unfolding events before and after that fatal day. A number of *Times* leading articles had already dropped obscure hints about the need for the king to remember his constitutional obligations. There was said to be a draft "emergency leader" in the office, ready for use at a moment's notice.

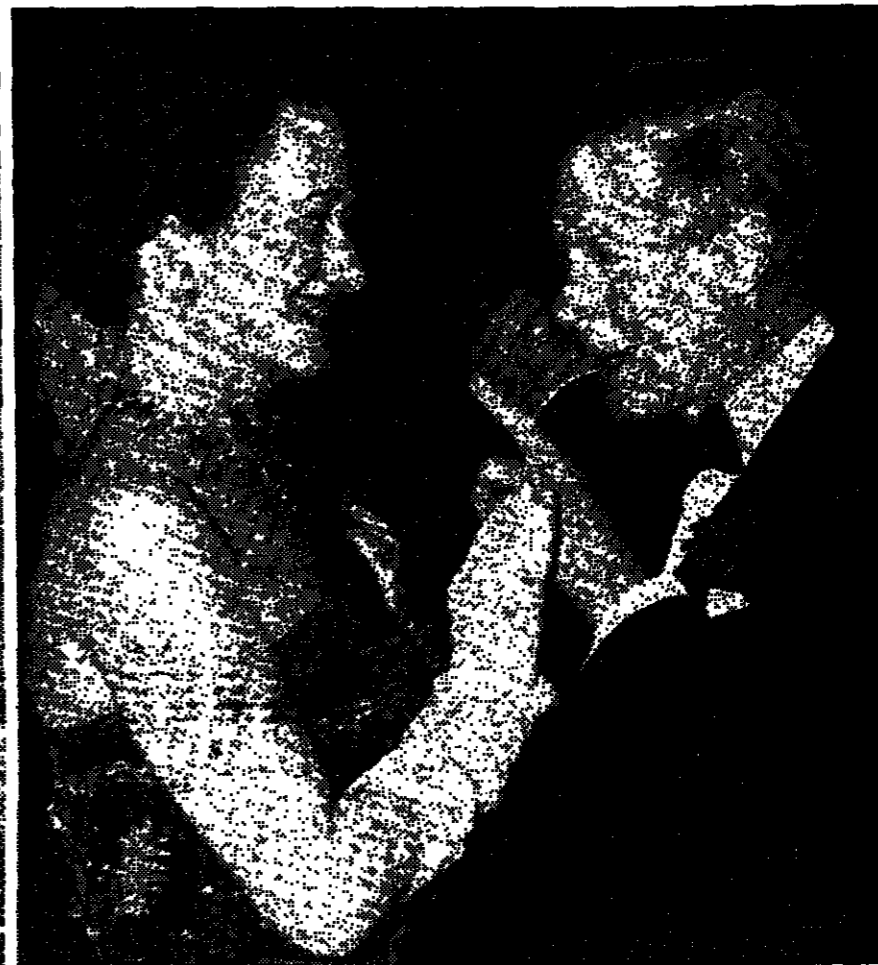
So they both knew what Dr Blunt was talking about, and were both party to an extraordinary establishment conspiracy to keep it quiet as long as possible. But they both felt that Dr Blunt's oblique reference was enough to force their hands. So the *Yorkshire Post* published a report of Dr Blunt's comments, together with a leading article, both of which were seen by Dawson before they appeared on the *Yorkshire* streets. The leader went further than any British press comment had so far done, telling English readers for the first time what Americans had been able to read for weeks. Dawson nevertheless took steps to persuade other Fleet Street editors to keep silent for a day longer, on the basis that *The Times* would hold fire for another day too. Dawson was in close touch with Baldwin, and through him, with the king, who appeared to believe that the publication in the *Yorkshire Post* had been carefully orchestrated by Baldwin, Dawson, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Meanwhile *The Times* bought that one more day's delay with a leader extolling the civic virtues of the Duke and Duchess of York, a coded message if ever there was one. But Dawson felt he could wait no longer than that. The emergency leader was re-written, and published. It told readers what had been appearing in the American newspapers, defended the decision of the British press to remain silent in the hope that the problem of the king's relationship with Mrs Simpson would go away, and then demanded a "reassuring" statement from the king if the monarchy was not to be damaged. It spoke, damningly, of the prospect of a marriage "incompatible with the throne."

But before it appeared there was an extraordinary intervention by the king himself. He instructed the Prime Minister to approach *The Times*, find out what was intended, and stop it. The king seemed to believe that a personal attack on Mrs Simpson was imminent. Baldwin explained that he had no control over *The Times* or any other paper. *The Times* then let loose a broadside of leaders on the following days. That on Friday December 4 was quite explicit: the objection to Mrs Simpson was her two divorces. "The objection, conscientiously held by millions of the king's subjects, was not remediable by law."

Next day the king informed Baldwin that he had decided to abdicate, but nothing was said publicly and the campaign continued. This was when *The Times* became most thunderous. Referring to Mrs Simpson, it declared: "The constitution is to be amended in order that she may carry in solitary prominence the brand of unfitness for the Queen's Throne." It caused a storm. On December 10 the Prime Minister announced the Abdication to the House of Commons, and *The Times* passed judgement next day that the king was "unfortunate in some of his intimates" but would otherwise have made an excellent king. What Dr Blunt thought about it is not known; he returned to the obscurity from which he had so briefly emerged just to light the fuse.



The Duke, then Governor-General of the Bahamas, at a golf exhibition in Nassau with the Duchess in 1941; and the couple dancing in New York in 1951.



Secluded white house mourns a bygone age

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

No 4, rue de Champ d'Entraînement, is a large, elegant white house in its own grounds off the road behind high fences in the heart of the Bois de Boulogne in the supremely elegant district of Neuilly-sur-Seine. It was here, at home, that the Duchess of Windsor died yesterday, on one of the Paris's first spring-like days, with the blossom coming out and spots of white daisies on the newly-green lawn. The tall black metal gates gave no indication of who lived there, only a number 4 and a small plaque, *chien meschans*. All the first-floor windows overlooking the garden were shuttered yesterday, as were some of the tall French windows on the ground floor. There was an air of peace, disturbed only by the birds and the cries of children in a garden across the road.

Three or four frail, elderly friends, with the elegance of a bygone age, came to pay their last respects. They were referred politely by the manservant, George, to the British Embassy. The quiet scene changed as journalists and photographers turned up to wait and watch at the gates. Then the police arrived to make sure that no unauthorized person got in. The occasional passer-by stopped to ask the reason for the crowd. "She gave up the crown of England," said one middle-aged French lady in awe, leading an Afghan the size of a small house. A band of Japanese tourists stopped to stare. It started to rain: still the camera crews and the photographers and the police remained in place. But nothing seemed to penetrate the seclusion of the big white house.

Social whirl replaced by a decade as virtual recluse

From Diana Geddes, Paris

For the past 10 years, the Duchess of Windsor had lived the life of a virtual recluse, increasingly confined by arthritis to an armchair in her room, rarely going out, not following events in the outside world, and seeing only a very few intimate friends and associates. When her husband died in 1972 after a long illness, she at first made an effort to keep up her past "mondain" life, visiting the big fashion houses, going to the opera, dining at Maxim's, inviting friends to the house, such as Lord and Lady Monkton, Sir Oswald and Lady Mosley, Lord Tennyson, Princess Ghislaine de Polignac, and Prince Edouard de Polignac. But her heart was not in it, and her health got steadily worse.

She seemed to be constantly in and out of the American Hospital, near her house in the Bois de Boulogne, suffering from a series of complaints - a fractured femur, a stomach haemorrhage, septicæmia, and endless lung problems. Her trips abroad, notably to the US where she no longer had any family, came to an end, and she retired more and more into her home, loaned to her and her husband by the City of Paris since their arrival in France at a nominal rent of 300 francs (£90) a year, surrounded by five faithful retainers who were with her when she died. During the past few years, her health deteriorated sharply. She became virtually blind, was unable to speak, and could only take liquid nourishment. Her memory went almost

entirely, and she was no longer able to recognize friends. But her maids continued to dress her hair daily, and her impeccably kept room was always full of flowers. Her last visit to Britain was in 1973, on the anniversary of the death of her husband, when she was invited to tea with the Queen - only the third time that the two had met. They were not to meet again, but the Queen continued to send her flowers and messages, which were brought to her by the wife of the British Ambassador in Paris. She is reported to have given instructions that her love letters to her husband, first as the Prince of Wales, then as King Edward VIII, and finally as the Duke of Windsor, be published after her death.



The Rt Rev A W F Blunt, Bishop of Bradford, who made public the well-known secret; and an official portrait issued at the time of Mrs Ernest Simpson, later the Duchess of Windsor.



The Duke and Duchess of Windsor meeting Adolf Hitler in Munich in October, 1937.

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Nakasone strategy on trade looks tattered as summit approaches

From David Watts, Tokyo

With little more than a week to go before the Tokyo summit meeting of seven industrial nations, Japan looks vulnerable on the key issues of both the trade surplus and terrorism.

The strategy of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, of defusing the trade issue in advance is looking tattered amid widespread criticism at home of his handling of the Maekawa Report - commissioned by the Prime Minister from a hand-picked committee of experts - which urged an "historic transformation" of the Japanese economy from its excessive dependence on exports.

The Prime Minister sent the report back for revision, and it was released just before he went to Washington, where it was warmly welcomed by the Reagan Administration as an important breakthrough.

Before leaving, the Prime Minister likened the task outlined by the report to that of a schoolboy trying to climb Mount Everest. "But," he said, "we think that we can do it, and it will be done," a clear commitment to implement its findings.

However, the foreign minis-

try backtracked on that commitment yesterday, saying that Mr Nakasone had never represented the report as government policy in Washington and that it was not committed to it.

"It is not government policy," said Mr Yoshio Hatano, the foreign ministry spokesman. "I understand that Mr Nakasone agrees with large parts of this report and his intention is to implement it, but when and how is not decided as yet... I do not think he has made any personal commitment to implement this."

The opposition has accused Mr Nakasone of misrepresenting government policy, with the attendant risk of causing further friction with foreign countries, and the *Asahi Shimbun* said in a leading article: "The enormity of the consequences of Nakasone's pledge at Camp David is not lost on us. We doubt that Nakasone even tried to explain to the US Government the difficulties the industrial restructuring will entail at home."

Because the report is solely a private production, it was not officially handed to the

ECC, but a senior Japanese gave a copy to the EEC President, M Jacques Delors, in a private capacity. The EEC is treating it as such - an interesting set of suggestions when other proposals for restructuring of the Japanese economy are being made, but none of which points to real change.

Mr Nakasone's other weak point as the summit approaches is the emphasis on international terrorism, which is now becoming an issue. Mr Reagan indicated how important a joint declaration on terrorism is to the US with his "winds of freedom" speech.

Chancellor Kohl of West Germany also believes terrorism will top the political agenda in Tokyo, but the hosts do not see it the same way.

Nine days after the American raid on Tripoli, the Japanese Government had not issued a statement on the attack, and showed no sign of being ready to do so in the near future.

Mr Nakasone returned from Washington within hours of the raid and said that he wanted to study the situation before pronouncing.

David Watt column, page 12



Pass books warning

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Blacks were warned yesterday not to destroy their pass books. They were told that despite the abolition of influx control and pass laws, some of the legislation remains.

The warning came from Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, as blacks noted that although the White Paper on urbanization gave them freedom of movement, they

would still only be allowed to live with other blacks.

Mr Botha said although blacks were no longer required to produce pass books, their forgery, mutilation or destruction was still an offence.

Black organizations said yesterday that the Government was reneging on giving with one hand and taking away with the other.

Peruvian soldiers searching vehicles leaving Lima, the capital, for suspects after the latest guerrilla attack. About 120 suspects were arrested.

The roadblocks were part of anti-rebel raids in Lima's southern shantytowns after the car bomb attack on the American ambassador's residence on Monday. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement said the bombing was a protest at the raid on Libya. Mass swoops are a favourite tactic in Peru to combat leftist guerrillas.

Hint of amnesty for Marcos if wealth returned

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Corason Aquino is considering amnesty for former President Marcos and his close associates if they return most of the wealth they allegedly took from the Philippines.

The return of part or most of the "hidden wealth" of the Marcoses - estimated at up to \$10 billion (£6.6 billion) - "is better than nothing at all," Mrs Aquino said in an interview shown on government television.

She said that the return of this "ill-gotten wealth" could be achieved faster if Mr Marcos was offered amnesty, although she did not indicate the form and scope of any such move.

Criminal charges against Mr Marcos, his family and leading associates, have been filed

with the Good Government Commission, and later in the interview Mrs Aquino said that she was confident that the five-member panel would be able to recover the Marcos fortune.

The commission will hold a public hearing on July 15 to assess the evidence against Mr Marcos.

The Solicitor-General, Mr Sedfrey Ordonez, has been given until May 31 to present his evidence and testimony by witnesses to the commission and Mr Marcos's lawyers, who then have to June 30 to reply.

Ship tragedy: An inter-island passenger ship carrying more than 300 passengers and crew sank off the central island of Leyte yesterday. Shipping authorities said that 24 people drowned.

Seven die in ambush

Manila (Reuters) - Communist rebels ambushed a military convoy in the northern Philippines yesterday, killing six soldiers and a journalist and wounding five other people, including a Reuter photographer, Willie Vicoy.

Albert Garcia, a photographer for the *Manila Bulletin* who was with a party of journalists covering an anti-

rebel operation, said a *Bulletin* correspondent, Pete Mabazza, was among those killed.

He said Mr Vicoy was shot in the back and seriously wounded.

The convoy was ambushed near Tuguegarao, capital of Cagayan province, shortly after a military operation against guerrillas.

Bitter row erupts over Waldheim

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

An appeal by President Kirchschlager for a presidential election that would demonstrate Austria's "democracy and maturity" went largely unheeded yesterday as bitter political exchanges erupted.

Herr Kurt Bergmann, Dr Kurt Waldheim's press secretary, incensed the Austrian Chancellor, Dr Fred Sinowatz, by claiming that a broadcast by the President had dissociated Dr Kirchschlager from a smear campaign engineered by Dr Sinowatz.

Dr Sinowatz yesterday angrily reiterated his belief that the election of Dr Waldheim would pose a "risk" for Austria, and that the former UN Secretary-General had suppressed the truth about his wartime activities.

If Dr Waldheim is elected President on May 4, his relationship with the Austrian Chancellor is likely to be far from easy. Dr Waldheim said earlier this week that he would expect some form of apology from Dr Sinowatz for his

remarks during the election campaign.

The tension between the two politicians is exacerbated by the fact that Dr Waldheim is supported by the opposition conservative People's Party, which insists that allegations linking Dr Waldheim with atrocities during the Second World War all originated from Dr Sinowatz's office. As a result, relations between the party and the Government have reached an all-time low.

Members of Dr Sinowatz's Socialist-Freedom Party coalition Government have made no secret of the fact that their jobs would be much easier if the Socialist candidate, Dr Kurt Steyer, was elected.

NEW YORK - The Israeli Government will seek to examine specific United Nations files on hundreds of suspected war criminals after UN officials refused to give Israel blanket access to all 40,000 files in the archives (Zoriana Pysarski writes).

Athens in anti-terror rethink

From Mario Mediano, Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, hastily reconstituted the Ministry of Public Order last night and named an ex-army general to take charge in the wake of growing criticism of the Greek security forces for failing to cope with terrorism.

Only nine months ago this ministry was merged with the Interior Ministry for the sake of economies. The new Public Order Minister, Mr Antonis Drosos, was until now Minister of State for Defence.

Mr Papandreu, who has held on to the defence portfolio since coming to power in 1981, last night surrendered this post to his Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, who will be keeping both jobs.

The changes came in the context of a limited Cabinet reshuffle in which Mr Antonis Tritsis, a radical Socialist, was named Education Minister, to replace Mr Apostolos Kakioulas who moves to the Ministry of Justice. A newcomer in the Cabinet will be Mr Markos Natziaras, who takes over as Minister of Industry, Energy, and Technology. Mr George Kasifaras, Undersecretary of Commerce, was promoted to full minister of the same department.

Mr Papandreu, whose Cabinet is beset by policy problems, said that the changes were designed to give "a new outward climate".

Belgium wants Heysel Britons

The Hague - Mr Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, the Belgian Interior Minister, said at yesterday's meeting of EEC Home and Justice Ministers that Belgium had approached Britain seeking extradition of "between 20 and 30" Britons over the Heysel football stadium riot last year (Richard Owen writes).

Mr Nothomb was assured by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, that Britain would give full co-operation.

Greek cache of explosives

Athens - Police found a suitcase full of explosives among rocks off the Athens to Soumion highway after an anonymous phone call (Mario Mediano writes).

They were believed to be of the type used in the TWA attack over Greece on April 2 when four passengers died.

Liberals win

Ottawa - Canada's Liberal Party scored an electoral victory in Prince Edward Island, where the Conservatives were voted out after seven years.

Chile protest

Santiago - Five people were injured and an unknown number arrested during demonstrations against President Pinochet in the southern town of Temuco.

Priceless silver relic recovered in Poland

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Polish police have recovered and returned to the Roman Catholic Church the remains of a priceless 300-year-old silver sarcophagus relief.

It had been stolen and mostly melted down by a gang of cat burglars.

Yesterday's announcement marked the end of a nationwide manhunt. The tomb of St Wojciech, also known as St Adalbert, was regarded as one of Poland's holiest shrines.

The four-man gang scaled the walls of Gniezno Cathedral, in western Poland, one night in March, forced entry and levered off the life-size silver engraving of Saint Wojciech.

In a rare gesture, the Ministry of Culture offered a large cash reward for information.

About 55 lbs of silver were found in canvas sacking. The Church said it might be able to reconstruct the relief.

The prosecutor's office said four men arrested could face jail terms of up to 25 years.

How a Merlin phone system helps Mr Hardy face tomorrow.

IN WHICH WE APPRECIATE THE CHAMELEON QUALITY OF MERLIN SYSTEMS AND THEIR ABILITY TO COPE WITH FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

Ernest Hardy had an extraordinary air about him that caused people to stop and stare quizzically and marvel at what manifested itself as persistent good fortune. Luck, however, played only a small part in Hardy's life.

Ernest Hardy was in fact blessed with uncommon vision.

FROM HUMBLE BEGINNINGS, MIGHTY SYSTEMS GROW

The Merlin Monarch Compact phone system from British Telecom in Hardy's balloon broking business was a perfect example. When he installed this system, his sanity was quietly questioned. Here was a system capable of carrying around 120 extensions and Hardy was inexplicably using only 50.

But who could have predicted the sudden surge of interest in hot air? Presumably Hardy had, because a simple addition allowed his Merlin Monarch system to grow as effortlessly as a good rumour and to add the latest facilities as they become available. The company was able to cope with the increased capacity, and a mighty business was born. Thanks in no small part to the Monarch.

SOPHISTICATION IS SOMETHING YOU'RE BORN WITH

Take Hardy's Cornish packaging company as another example. Who could have forecast the revival of waxed paper and tin as a

packaging material? But Hardy was ready. His Merlin Monarch Compact phone system served the Bodmin office faithfully, with both

system that Hardy arranged for it to be moved with the rest of the business to the new premises. A relatively simple operation that earned Hardy the title "Saviour of the Monarch" for a mercifully short period.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

Hardy's reverie came to a reluctant end as the office door opened. It was Wilde, his over-cautious assistant. "Mr Hardy, sir, there's talk of the public telephone network going digital. Are we insured? Are we prepared? Are we..." Hardy silenced and calmed him with one gesture. "Wilde, appropriately enough, I was just reflecting on the chameleon quality of our Merlin phone systems, and their ability to accommodate the advent of public digital networks."

Hardy continued talking, but Wilde had stopped listening. "That's the sort of vision you need," thought Wilde, "to face tomorrow with confidence."

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SPECTRUM

Countdown to a classroom revolution

The new GCSE exam, due to start in the autumn, is designed to give children a better deal in assessing their achievements at school. Lucy Hodges reviews the changes and looks at the timetable in the light of the boycott threat by teaching unions

Exams hang over young people's lives like dark clouds. From the age of 14 children have to sweat away at set books, maths problems and French verbs in order to gain CSE or GCE passes. These help to decide whether they become one of a small number set on a glittering path to university or end up with very little to show for their pains.

The new General Certificate of Secondary Education for 16-year-olds, which replaces CSE and O levels, aims to change this. Although it will not enable more young people to go to university, it should give them more to show for their efforts. It aims to check what pupils know, understand and can do - rather than to catch them out and certify them as failures.

To that extent it is one of the most important educational reforms of the last 20 years and could revolutionize secondary schooling. Teachers, their unions and almost every educationalist have been clamouring for the reform for years, which makes it all the more difficult to understand the current moves for a boycott called by teachers' unions.

The most important educational reform of the last 20 years

The new two-year GCSE courses, due to begin this autumn, will enable pupils to tackle their chosen subjects in new and more interesting ways, with an emphasis on practical work and solving problems rather than on learning by memorizing facts.

In maths, pupils will have to be able to handle money with confidence in everyday situations; in French they must be able to follow French railway timetables, understand the weather forecast and make themselves understood to French natives; in English literature, the close textual analysis of Henry IV Part I will give way to a much wider choice of books and much more general exam questions.

Perhaps the biggest change will be in music where there will be much more emphasis on composing, performing and directing, and where the written essays on the history and development of musical styles will be virtually abolished.

In English language courses, practical application will also be paramount and children will be tested on the different ways in which they might use English. They might be asked to write a witness's statement for the police about a road accident, for example, or report to a foreign family about shopping, transport and entertainment facilities in their area.

In addition, a substantial proportion - at least 20 per cent - of students' work will be marked by their own teachers and not by one of the six new examining groups which replace the 22 exam boards. This means that continuous assessment will become an important feature of the education system, enabling students who are bad at taking exams to be rewarded for what they achieve during the course.

The aim is to lay down, for the first time, "national criteria", agreed statements about the objectives, content and assessment methods for all public exams for 16-year-olds. This will spell out to parents, employers and the public what children should be able to do if they are to pass, say, a maths or English exam. It is a move away from what is known in the jargon as a "norm-referenced" examination system to a "criterion-referenced" system.

It will also signal an important change in marking and awarding pass grades. Until now exam candidates have been ranked against one another and allocated grades according to certain predetermined proportions. That means that about 10 per cent are awarded a grade A, 20 per cent a grade B and so on, and a certain proportion have to fail.

In future, candidates will be marked according to set standards as they are in a driving test or a music exam, which means - in theory - that all pupils can pass. In

CSE

The number of prime numbers between 10 and 30 is

- A 5
B 6
C 8
D 10

A bank clerk is given seventy 10p pieces, eighty 5p pieces, and seventy two 2p pieces. The total amount paid is was

- A £2.54
B £12.44
C £85.37
D £11.40

The old: an example of questions from a CSE maths paper (left) and problems from a more difficult GCE O level exam, both to be phased out

GCSE - GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

3ft Pine Bed. Calculate the total cost of a 3ft pine bed and 4 mattresses. £49.99. Mattress £10.99 SPECIAL PURCHASE

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. 1 pound bag of Bejam peeled prawns £2.69, 4 pound bag of Bird's Eye garden peas £1.59, Beef roasting joints £1.79 per pound, Wall's Vienaetta 89p

Calculate the total cost, at the new prices, of 4 pounds of peas and a 7 pound beef roasting joint.

The new: sample questions from four different GCSE maths papers which pupils will sit according to ability or be graded on their answers

practice, however, this is unlikely to happen. The new exam carries a single-seven-point scale with grades A to C as the effective "pass" grades. They are equal to the present O level passes and CSE grade 1.

Great efforts have been made to create new courses which are stimulating and to set clear targets so that pupils will be motivated to achieve. Education Secretary Sir Keith Joseph is convinced that the reason 40 per cent of children leave school with so little to show for their years of formal education is that they are bored and overwhelmed by a diluted academic curriculum. He hopes that the GCSE will enable 80 to 90 per cent of pupils to reach the level currently thought of as average - a grade 4 pass at CSE.

The first of the new exams will be taken in 1988 and will be

designed to show what all pupils are capable of in contrast to the present O levels and CSE, which are aimed at the 60 per cent of brightest pupils. Unsuccessful candidates will, as now, be ungraded and will not receive GCSE certificates. Mindful of backbench concern, Sir Keith has ensured that the new exam distinguishes between pupils of different abilities.

This will be achieved in three ways: differentiated exam papers whereby candidates of differing abilities take different papers; "stepped" questions on papers in which the questions get progressively more difficult; and what is called "differentiation by outcome" where all pupils are set the same questions, but the answers are graded.

Different subjects get different approaches. In maths and modern

GCE O LEVEL

(a) Express each of the following in its simplest form: (i) 24 x 24, (ii) 4 - 24

(b) Given that x = 2400 and y = 0.06, evaluate the following, giving each answer in standard form (i.e. in the form a x 10^n, where a is a whole number and n is a number between 1 and 10): (i) xy, (ii) x/y

(c) Factorise completely (i) 2x^2 - 15, (ii) 3x^2 - 27

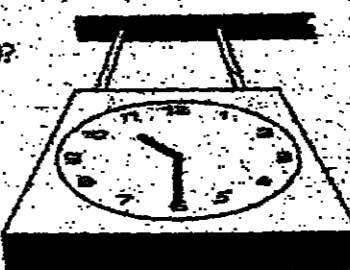
(d) Solve the simultaneous equations 3x + 2y = 5, 4x - y = 9

(e) Solve the inequality 2(x - 5) > 2 - x

(a) Work out 4.325 x 5.039. Write down all the figures in the calculator display.

(b) Calculate 4.325 x 10^3 x 5.039 x 10^2. Write your answer in standard index form, correct to 4 significant figures.

What is the angle between the hands of a clock at 10:30?



languages, for example, children will be put in for different papers according to the grade the teacher thinks they can achieve. Pupils will be faced with four maths papers from which they choose two; bright children will be put in for papers 3 and 4 covering algebra and trigonometry and spanning

Elaborate system of training for teachers

grades A to C; the less academic will answer questions on arithmetic and simple geometry in papers 1 and 2 covering grades D to G; but average children doing well in papers 2 and 3 will get a C.

teaching and assessing pupils in different ways and have therefore got to be trained. In order to assess how pupils are doing in the coursework they will have to keep final records of achievement under the supervision of external moderators.

To this end an elaborate training programme has been arranged, spread over four phases in what is called a "cascade". Heads of department are trained so that they can go back into schools and train the teachers.

All this will involve staff in a great deal of extra work which they will have to fit into a very tight timetable. This is partly why the teachers' unions are refusing to cooperate with the introduction of the new exam. But many people will regard it as a tragedy for the pupils if teachers really do make the GCSE unworkable.

BATTLEGROUND

Teachers' unions have thrown a spanner in the works of the GCSE exam, but there are significant signs that this will not be allowed to wreck its introduction.

The biggest union, the National Union of Teachers, which represents almost half the teaching force, resolved at its annual conference earlier this month not to teach the new courses this autumn, saying that its members would continue to teach for the old GCE O level and CSE exams.

It is clear, however, that if Sir Keith Joseph comes up with extra money to fund the innovation, they will call off their threatened action.

The second biggest union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, is boycotting the preparation phase for the GCSE which means that it will refuse to take part in the two days of training this summer.

All teachers' unions argue that the exam is being introduced in too much of a hurry, that they are not prepared, that insufficient money is being spent on new books and equipment and that more staff are needed for it.

However, it now looks as though all the new examining groups will be ready, and all the syllabuses are expected in schools next month. In addition £26 million has been promised by the Government for books and equipment.

On all counts the teachers' arguments begin to look a bit thin. If the unions are so deeply committed to the reform, why are they being so obstructive now? And why did they not protest about the timetable two years ago when it was first announced?

The inescapable conclusion is, as Sir Keith Joseph says, that the teachers' unions are using the exam as a tactical weapon in their battle with the Government about pay.

The people who are at risk in this war of nerves are the children. If the unions really do go ahead and boycott the new courses this autumn, children in some areas will undoubtedly be put at a disadvantage. But this prospect looks increasingly unlikely.

With a great deal of luck, and a lot of extra money from the Government, the A-level inspired talks on teacher's long-term pay and conditions may enable the new exam to be introduced with some positive goodwill from teachers.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 934

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down.

SOLUTION TO NO 933: ACROSS: 8 Double-crozier, 9 Egg, 10 Clientele, 11 Talon, 13 Palace, 16 Retreat, 19 Nitre, 22 Campanile, 24 Cup, 25 Playing fields. DOWN: 1 Advent, 2 Cudgel, 3 Piacenza, 4 Scrimp, 5 Join, 6 Asper, 7 Fridge, 8 Fingers, 11 For, 16 Recipe, 17 Tumbler, 18 Twinge, 20 Tackle, 21 Expose, 15 Avid.

How the States declared open season on spies

An espionage trial starting next week is the latest in a series that have rocked the US secret services.



Name: Ronald Miller. Charge: Passed FBI secrets to Soviets. Name: Jonathan Pollard. Charge: Sold secrets to Israel for \$50,000. Name: John A. Walker. Admits leading ring which sold codes to Soviets. Name: Larry Wu-Tai Chin. Charge: Passed secrets to Chinese. Name: Jerry Whitworth. Charge: Passed code keys to Walker.

Next Monday morning John Anthony Walker will be slipped through the back door of a federal building in downtown San Francisco. In a 17th-floor courtroom, he will take the witness stand to deliver what prosecutors say will be one of the most damaging testimonies at a spy trial in the last 25 years.

Walker, a 47-year-old retired US Navy communications specialist and self-confessed leader of one of the most successful spy rings ever to operate inside the United States, is the government's star witness against his old friend Jerry Whitworth.

Whitworth, 46, is accused of passing secrets over a nine-year period to Walker, who in turn sold them to the Russians. Whitworth is the last of this particular ring to come to court. The others included Walker, his brother Arthur, aged 50, and Walker's 22-year-old son Michael.

In the last two years some two dozen people have been arrested and charged with spying. In 1985 there were 10 cases and in just the last month four trials have been unfolding. So bad has it become that US government officials have been openly joking about the spy du jour and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger has been pleading for the reintroduction of the death penalty for espionage. Lawmakers are also pressing for stricter monitoring of government employees.

The Walker case is considered one of the most damaging because it involved selling the keys to US Navy codes used between ships at sea. According to Pentagon officials, these codes are sufficiently similar to those used by the US Army and the Air Force to throw a considerable spanner into the entire defence system, as well as Nato operations in Europe. For \$664,000, the total sum paid to the ring, the Russians obtained "millions if not billions of dollars worth of information", says the direc-

tor of security at the Pentagon. Less than 100 miles from the courtroom where Whitworth is appearing, the US Air Force has court-martialed airman Bruce D. Orr, aged 25, who allegedly contacted the Russians in January and tried to sell them a copy of the Strategic Air Command's manual on the super-secret SR-71 high altitude spy plane. The aircraft operates out of Beale air force base near Sacramento, as well as from Alcombury in Britain.

Orr's court-martial began on April 15, and is currently delayed while military attorneys look into a possible insanity defence.

In Los Angeles, Ronald Miller, the first FBI agent ever to be charged with passing secret documents to the Russians, is in the middle of his second trial. At the first, which ended in a hung jury last year, Miller's defence portrayed him as a bumbling buffoon, "an overweight inspector Clouseau, who took on Bondian fantasies in order to salvage his reputation". He is accused of giving FBI documents to Soviet émigré Svetlana Oporodnikova in exchange for sexual favours, promises of gold, and a Burberry raincoat. Mrs Oporodnikova, 35, and her husband Nikolai, 52, pleaded guilty last June to spying and are serving prison sentences of 18 years and eight years respectively.

In the US district court in Alexandria, Virginia, a jury earlier this month acquitted Richard Craig Smith, a former Army counter-intelligence specialist accused of revealing the identities of six double agents to the Russians, as well as turning over classified information while on a business trip to Tokyo in 1982 and 1983. The jury accepted Smith's story

that he planted the names with the Russians as part of a CIA plot to infiltrate the KGB.

The other cases that have wrought havoc in the US intelligence community include those of Jonathan Pollard, 31, a US Navy counter-intelligence analyst accused of receiving nearly \$50,000 for selling information to Israel, and his wife Anne, 25, who was later arrested on lesser charges. The case against the couple is pending.

Then there was the strange case of Larry Wu-Tai Chin, 63, a native of Peking, who had worked as a US Army liaison officer in China during the Second World War and during the 1970s as a translator at CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. Chin was apparently a committed Communist who regularly sent classified documents to a Chinese contact in Toronto. Two weeks after his conviction on February 21, he committed suicide in his prison cell.

Three other cases have recently been closed. Karl Koerber, 52, who worked for the CIA, pleaded guilty to spying for the Czechs and was returned to the East in Febru-

ary as part of the US-Russian swap for Anatoly Sobchaksky. A very small-time spy, Randy Miles Jeffrey, 36, who worked as a messenger for a company that transcribed secret congressional hearings, was convicted on March 13 of trying to sell documents to the Russian embassy in Washing-

ton. He is now serving three to nine years in prison. And in Baltimore, Samuel Elliott Morrison, 36, was convicted of passing photographs of Soviet shipyards to the British magazine Jane's Fighting Ships. Morrison had claimed that he was merely alerting the public to the Soviet naval build-up.

He is appealing against his jail sentence.

The rash of arrests and convictions is not necessarily the result of greatly improved counter-intelligence work. It owes more to a change of policy begun in the Carter administration to vigorously prosecute known spies instead of trying to plug the leaks in private.

But the government's determination to get each and every spy behind bars has resulted in some strange dealing to get a conviction. In the Jerry Whitworth case, for example, the government struck a deal with spy-master Walker, whereby in exchange for a life sentence which could get him out of prison in less than a decade, and a softer sentence for his son, he will become their latest gun in court this week, to try and assure conviction of Whitworth.

THE TIMES SATURDAY The weekend starts here - Portfolio Gold - £20,000 to be won. Turning the Paige. Restoration tragedy Modernizing a period house. Can you always get your copy of The Times? Dear Newsagent, please deliver/save me a copy of The Times. NAME ADDRESS

Facets of Worsthorne. Nine Perryscopic views of the Telegraph man. THE AMERICAN SHINY SET DAZZLES EUROPE Mercedes Kellogg and Co go snap, crackle, frock. TULLE FOR SCANDAL Ball gowns to be ravished in. NINETTE DE VALOIS Her first short story. PLUS COOKING WAHOO RAKISH GARDEN SUPPLEMENT CHILDREN'S CLOTHES IN THE CARIBBEAN RACING MURALS TAMASIN DAY-LEWIS ON HOMOEOPATHY LONDON NURSERY SCHOOL GUIDE AND A GREAT DEAL MORE. THE WORLD'S MOST INTELLIGENT GLOSSY ★ OUT NOW ★ MAY ★ £1.80

Topless girls, naked politics

Clare Short hopes to find out today whether her amendment banning newspaper pin-ups can be added to Winston Churchill's Bill on obscene publications. But Libby Purves thinks girls like Samantha Fox merely evoke a bygone innocence

A lot of dignity was stripped from Parliament last month during the debate on Clare Short's Indecent Displays (Newspapers) Bill, the measure which would — if it were to struggle into law — totally ban topless pin-ups from papers on general sale.

Conservative MPs in particular joyfully seized the opportunity to prove themselves to be red-blooded Real Men. Robert Adley sniggered and talked about "booby prizes". Peter Bruinvels accused Ms Short of being a (nudge, nudge) "spoilsport", and the male press gallery scribbled down brilliantly witty lines about the proposer standing "breast-high amid the corn" (Keats does not count as smart, as every schoolboy knows), and having "no mean endowment herself". And, alas, Mrs Edwina Currie, mother-of-two, took the opportunity of a journalist's question to prove that she too was one of the Lads. "I wish I had a figure like these girls," she tutted, "and my husband does too".

Between the lot of them, they showed as much parliamentary and journalistic gravitas as if they had dropped their trousers and waved hairy, drooping bottoms at the Speaker's chair. If that image offends you, it only goes to prove Ms Short's point: that in our culture while the bodies of respected human beings — i.e. middle-aged men — are treated with discretion, young women's bodies are exposed, trivialized, and fed daily to the unhealthy fantasies of potential rapists. Children, she says, giggle over their papier-mâché newspapers at school, and so learn contempt for women. She minds newspapers particularly, for the very reason that they are mundane commodities, not something sold under the counter to over-18s.

Now Clare Short is serious about all this, and you would have thought she would have got a more polite hearing. There are, after all, plenty of ways to say "we appreciate your concern, but do not consider it a matter for legislation", without behaving like a baboon. Indeed, a few MPs, like Austin Mitchell, have opposed it courteously. But anyone thinking, now, about page three pin-ups and pointing Starbirds must worry a bit about the scenes last month; after all, if a bit of greyish newspaper bosom can drive our elected legislators into such a frenzy, perhaps Ms Short is right to think that pin-ups can corrupt. Corrupt manners, anyway. She continues to press the point, although the chances of her little minute-rule Bill going any further are minute: with some ingenuity and

considerable cheek, she is seeking to tack an amendment on to Winston Churchill's Obscene Publications Bill, which has its third reading today. Mr Churchill, I have to tell you, is not thrilled at the idea. Indeed, he was quoted in one paper as thinking the pin-ups "bring people lots of harmless pleasure".

Coming from the proposer of an unpopular censorship bill, this struck me as perhaps a belated attempt to become yet another of the Lads; but Mr Churchill astutely denies having said it. He does not want the Short amendment simply because "it would imperil my entire Bill. The chances of any of us coming up in the ballot for a private member's Bill are 80-1 against, and whereas certain members like to go down in a blaze of glory, tilting at windmills, I prefer to steer Bills into law."

All right, then, but what about the arguments? Does he think the newspaper pin-ups are harmless fun? "No, I do not. My anxiety would be that they give an impression of women as brazen, readily available. It is rather insidious, on a day-by-day scale — we talk about the drip effect of violence on TV, there is perhaps a similar drip effect of this — this brazenness, in the tabloids." So far, so good; but "I do not support her Bill and do not want her amendment. I do not think them acceptable to Parliament or the people. In any case, compared to magazine pornography, these pictures are extremely mild."

The confrontation nicely shows up two approaches. Clare Short is aiming at the tip of the iceberg — seen by the great majority of the people most of the time. Winston Churchill is more worried about the monstrous, hidden excesses lying beneath. Clare Short objects to the fact that the nudes have been cleaned up and made socially acceptable; Winston Churchill feels on balance, that they are clean enough not to legislate about. But what both of them seem to accept is the idea that sizzling Samantha, curvy Corinne, and sexy Sue from Scotland are only a sanitized version of the pornographic pictures in the really nasty magazines. And here, in the end, I have to part company with the pair of them. It seems to me that the newspaper pin-ups are something else again: something very old-fashioned indeed. They smile nicely up at me, bottoms akimbo, snatched-print swimtrunks straining, forearms (in the case of Mr Maxwell's girls) modestly folded across their nipples, and still I fail to



'A naughty-postcard message as old as time'

take offence. I have spent weeks thrusting bundles of them at passing men of all ages, and failed to raise even a blush. These girls are utterly neutral. The photographers work hard to make them so. One I talked to, anonymously because his editor has been smitten by paranoia about the threatened Bill, expressed an almost nonconformist fury at being associated with pornography. "Oh, I do resent that very deeply. My girls are the girl next door. Nice girls, smiling. It's a pretty thing, not sexy, just something pretty to look at. To bring a smile. The only sexy things about a girl are her eyes, anyway." His girls seem to be noted for an aura of purity.

Harry Ormerish, of Starbird fame, said reverently: "Just look at one of X's shots, you can tell that's done by a man who goes home to his wife and kiddies every night". Harry is an old-fashioned chap, too. "I'm 50 years old, I'm past the age of staring at naked ladies for fun. But as Blake said, didn't he, the beauty of a woman's body will always be idolized." "We show you nice girls, the girl next door." Yes, but with a lot of bosom, showing I protested weakly. "Ah, not such big bosoms in The Star, you'll find. That's The Sun. It's a question of the editor's decision: things like the size of bosoms he wants."

Harry added that if he disagreed with anything, "it's the Samantha Fox sort of fashion for using very young faces, childish faces, but with huge boobs. That is a trend I find a bit odd, not so nice."

His unease is certainly shared. "They're all 16 or more" said another photographer, before I even asked him. "Honestly, it's just the natural look which happens to be fashionable." Samantha Fox is the most noticeable of the childish, big-breasted models, but one or two other much-used girls do, Harry admits, have the

faces of 14 year olds, but bodies as voluptuous as mature women. A 40-year-old lorry driver, with their pictures stuck in his cab, must be reminded almost as often of his daughters as he is of his wife. Creepy; but after all, several obviously innocent dads act as their model daughter's agents, and chat enthusiastically about "my girl's lovely figure".

Perhaps the careful blandness of the newspaper style is enough to unsex the girls enough even for their fathers. But Harry thinks the fashion is on the way out anyway. "I think it's almost over. Sophistication is coming back."

The faces may soon stop being childish, but I bet you anything they stay naive. Gazing down at yet another nice-looking face, I suddenly realized what all the girls reminded me of. Ronnie Barker published, a few years back, his private collection of naughty Edwardian and Victorian picture-postcards — maids bending, surprised pink girls in hip-baths, and so forth. Sizzling Sam and Curvy Corinne are just their granddaughters: silly, vacuous, and essentially innocent, nothing whatsoever to do with you or me or all the real female faces around them in the newspapers and around us in real life.

One photographer rather sententiously told me: "If my pictures could talk, they wouldn't be saying 'Come to bed'." And of course he was right. What they would, in fact, say is: "Ooops, fancy you popping up on your window-cleaner's ladder, mate, just as I was struggling into my best lace camisole! Ooh, I'm so embarrassed! Close that curtain, do!"

And that is a message as old as time itself. So Peep on, Toms; I suspect it keeps you out of mischief rather than in it. We'll find something to tell the children in the papier-mâché class.

How Down's can damage sleep

MEDICAL BRIEFING

A new, distressing complication of Down's Syndrome which could affect development has been discovered by doctors at the Brompton Hospital, south-west London. Using recently developed monitoring equipment, Dr David Southall and his colleagues have demonstrated that some children with Down's Syndrome have such severe breathing difficulties when they are asleep that they are never able to get a good night's rest.

The problem seems to arise when the children enter rapid eye movement (REM) or dream sleep. During REM sleep the muscles of the airway relax and in Down's this can cause obstruction. The result is that the children are unable to breathe and oxygen levels in their blood plummet. The body's natural response forces them out of REM sleep so that they can breathe again and avoid asphyxiation.

In some children these attacks can occur as many as 30 times a night and they can never enjoy adequate REM sleep. In an initial study at the Brompton Hospital, six of 12 Down's children investigated had difficulty breathing when asleep, although this small sample may not reflect the problem's true incidence. A study is now under way in the Oxford area to see just how common it is.

Dr Southall says it is vital that these children, who may previously have been quiet fit, are identified and treated because such disturbed sleep is an obvious source of suffering. He also fears, although there is no direct evidence to support this, that the attacks could affect the children's development either through lack of REM sleep, repeated lack of oxygen, or both. Some of the Down's children identified by the Brompton team as having this problem have improved greatly after tonsillectomy or adenoidectomy to widen the airway. Others, says Dr Southall, may need a more sophisticated operation such as plastic surgery at the base of the tongue.

People in the UK are living longer — or at least women are. Sir Cyril Clarke, director of the Royal College of Physicians (RCP) research unit, says in a recent issue of the college's journal that there are now nine times as many centenarians in England and Wales than there were 30 years ago: 2,410 in 1981 compared with just 271 in 1951. But sadly, men comprise only 15 per cent of those living to be 100.

Announcing a new initiative to discover the factors behind the trend (a joint study by the RCP, the Royal Holloway and Bedford New College Sociology Unit and the Liverpool Institute for Ageing), Sir Cyril argues that environment is probably responsible for the change and the discrepancy.

Diet, exercise, obesity and hypertension are probably the major age limiting factors, he says and much could be done to improve longevity if these were tackled. In particular he warns men of the dangers of lazy retirement. After retirement they tend to adopt a less healthy lifestyle, he says, becoming fat and taking less physical and mental exercise. Women, on the other hand, tend to keep busy about the house.

Such breathing difficulties could be used for organ storage as the transplant takes place only when it is needed, and for teaching surgeons how to operate; new drugs and technologies could be tested and the cadavers could be a source of regular blood donations.

years ago. "I was in the same state as everyone else who had been 'done' — bent double, finding it very painful to force myself straight, and with all the other knock-on effects of bad posture... had, because the wound area was very tender, adopted the least painful position, curled into a ball, and this had allowed the wound to set in a contracted position."

Since then, he has had six more operations. Each time, he has forced himself to stretch out as soon as he "came round" after the operation. When he woke subsequently he found himself fully stretched and quickly able to walk around standing upright, without pain. Professor Wilson, of Cranfield Institute of Technology, has tried to persuade other patients to follow suit, but with limited success.

Life after death

Keeping brain-dead bodies on life-support machines for the benefit of the living population is a distasteful idea for many people and one fraught with ethical and religious obstacles. But two professors at Indiana University are in favour of using some of the United States' annual total of 150,000 brain-dead cadavers which have not been struck by disease, according to a report in the current issue of the *Bulletin of the Institute of Medical Ethics*.

The suggestion is an extension of the common practice of using kidneys for transplant. A young man killed, say, in a motorbike accident may die from horrendous head injuries, but the rest of his body remains intact. Such breathing cadavers could be used for organ storage as the transplant takes place only when it is needed, and for teaching surgeons how to operate; new drugs and technologies could be tested and the cadavers could be a source of regular blood donations.

Lorraine Fraser and Olivia Timbs

Healthy trends in the vegetable market

The British are losing their appetite for meat, so three new magazines aimed at vegetarians are set to reap a good harvest

After years of ridicule and ordeal by omnivores, vegetarians are adapting to a change in their fortunes. We have become fashionable — so much so that this month the bookshelves are groaning under the fibre-rich bulk of three new anti-meat magazines, *Lean Living* (bi-monthly, £1), *Green Cuisine* (quarterly with plans to go bi-monthly, £1.25) and (on sale from today and appearing monthly, 85p) *Veg*. Gallup poll findings suggest that three million Britons now eat no red meat and that 10 per cent of women between 16 and 24 are vegetarian. Supermarket shelves are stocked with soy milk, and gourmet vegetarian cuisine is becoming a reality as the publishers of the *Good Food Guide* compare notes on restaurants with officials of the Vegetarian Society. George Orwell considered



Wholesome threesome: the new contenders

Body Power. He says there are no food manufacturers backing him, "just 40 years' mass journalism experience". *Veg* comes from Personality Publishing, (other titles: *Stay Slim* and *More Microwave Recipes*) and also, denies any direct food industry involvement. *Green Cuisine's* and its sister publication *Here's Health* belong to the Argus Press Group, publishers, incidentally, of

and also in response to customer requests. The meals are now selling well in stores throughout the country. While M and S deny any corresponding fall in meat sales, the first issue of *Green Cuisine* reports that Sainsbury's have been forced to close two meat departments because of a drop in demand. The company acknowledges that the vegetarian market is increasing and one response will be publication next month of a range of vegetarian cookbooks. Books report sales far in excess of predictions for their vegetarian products, launched during the last six months. That, of course, is where the magazines come in. Competition for advertising revenue is likely to be fierce. Sieve Bush-Harris, advertising manager at *Veg* says: "We want Boots, Marks & Spencer, Asda and Bejam", but so do they. There may be some uncharacteristic shedding of blood in vegetarian circles over the next few months.

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From a summit on a clear day

The seven-nation economic summit meeting in Tokyo in two weeks time is apparently going to be turned into an anti-terrorist rally. That is the word from the White House, and there is no reason to suppose that the participants, with the possible exception of President Mitterrand, will demur. Apart from the fact that most heads of government find international economics a great yawn, there is a general feeling on both sides of the Atlantic after the Tripoli affair that some well-publicized political fence-mending is now required — for which the Japanese hosts will be more than delighted to provide the venue, since the subject removes attention from awkward topics such as unfair Japanese trading and the yen exchange rate.

The main objection to this distraction will come from economists and officials who believe that the international co-ordination of economic policies is vital at present, and that without the political impetus which these summits can give to a more co-operative regime, the tide of protection and the risks of a debt crisis will rise even higher. A new Chatham House paper by Professor Michael Artis of Manchester University and Dr Sylvia Ostry, the Canadian economist, gives an excellent account of this point of view. Thank God, they say in effect, that protectionist dangers finally caused the Reagan Administration last September to abandon its farcical doctrine that if every nation put its own economic house in order all would be well with the world economy. The Americans have now accepted responsibility for bringing down the dollar gradually, for reducing the American deficit, and have also begun to exert leadership that puts them in a position to police the reciprocal promise by the Germans and Japanese to reduce interest rates and expand their economies. For heavens sake, the paper says, let us keep up the momentum and let the leaders of the main economies take advantage of the summit to back the strategy to the hilt.

The truth is that terrorism and economic co-operation both need urgent attention, but that the divergence in the approach to each should prompt some questions in the minds of President Reagan and his allies. Why is it that the Alliance is now working reasonably well on the exchange rate front while on the politico-military front it is under so much strain? Why are the Europeans prepared to accept and even clamour for American leadership in the macroeconomic field when they apparently rebel against it in the political? Why has the American Administration been prepared to compromise its absolute freedom of manoeuvre over fiscal and monetary policy, but not over Colonel Gaddafi?

Even asking these questions does not put present problems of the Alliance into clearer perspective. One can see from looking at the economic side that, when there is a perception of common danger — for example a disastrous

Prisoner of circumstance

by Frances Donaldson

The Duchess of Windsor may be said to have had greatness thrust upon her. She was not, as commonly believed in England at the time of the abdication, either of low birth or of bad repute. On the contrary, Bessie Wallis Warfield was born of the union of two American families who could both trace their descent to the earliest colonial pretensions to superiority of class, of culture and of moral standards.

Nevertheless, because of the circumstances of her childhood, she never fitted easily into the society to which her birth gave her a natural claim. Her father died when she was five months old, leaving her mother and herself without money and at the mercy of her paternal grandmother and Uncle Sol. Her mother did not conform to the pattern of behaviour necessary to receive the Warfields' uncritical patronage. In a word, she had "suitors" — one suitor in particular, who drank too much, and rather too late in the day became her second husband.

In a spirit of disapproval Uncle Sol continued to pay for Wallis's education. She went to the best girls' school but, because of her immediate family background, was not always accepted by the parents of her school friends. She married early a man without money or position, according to a school friend "to get out of it all" and with the apparently modest ambition of enjoying life.

Later, when Wallis left her first husband, she travelled for some time in America, Europe and China, always finding companions with the greatest of ease and enjoying life very much. When

she married Ernest Simpson and came to London, her sights were not set inordinately high. She was genuinely interested in furniture and clothes and had learnt from her mother to be a very good cook. She might have been content for the rest of her life to give dinner parties, play a little bridge and go sightseeing and visiting antique shops at weekends with her husband, but for one thing — her meeting with Lady Furness, through whom she met the Prince of Wales.

A complete theory has arisen to explain the complete capitulation to this not obviously exceptional American woman. She was, according to this, the first to give him complete satisfaction. The theory grew up after the abdication to explain it and does not entirely fit the prince's previous life. He had had a succession of short affairs with experienced and sophisticated women and for years a much deeper and more obsessive attachment to Mrs Dudley Ward. Commentators consistently underestimate the strength and duration of his feelings for her and the importance of the influence she sustained through many of these superficial affairs.

An alternative theory takes account of the most obvious and psychologically important characteristics of the relationship of the duke to the duchess — his intense desire to be dominated and hers to dominate. According to this view, his deprived childhood can account for his continuing search for a "mother figure", while her youthful rebellion against the ca-

pricious Uncle Sol may have sharpened her desire to play this kind of role. In any case, this element in their relationship struck every observer.

The Duchess of Windsor had a natural taste in furniture and clothes and under the tuition of the leading experts developed a consummate elegance in her person and surroundings. Yet she had little sensibility and almost no understanding of the requirements of the role into which she was so unexpectedly thrust. If she believed she might be queen — and there is some evidence to suggest she did — she could claim to have been misled not merely by her future husband but also by the equivocal advice she received from men as wise as Winston Churchill and Beaverbrook.

Yet in the circumstances she never could understand the reasons for the abdication and, in relation to England and the monarchy, she continued all her life to get almost everything wrong. She had no idea of the limits either of the king's power or of her husband's popularity, talents and charm. They both believed he could throw up everything the monarchy stood for in pursuit of private happiness, and then stroll back into a subsidiary role and membership of the royal family after a few years. Nor did either ever understand that his personal talents were inadequate to sustain a public performance once he had left the glory of his birth and the shelter of his ceremonial

advisers behind him. So for many years he made mistakes of judgement, visiting Germany at the wrong time, appealing publicly to Hitler, taking for granted his right and suitability for an important job.

Yet, as Herbert Morrison wrote, the choice before ex-kings is to fade out of the public eye or be a nuisance. Unable to appreciate that every step they took made a return to England less easy and less probable, the duchess grew to believe that they were the victims of plots — a plot in the first place by Baldwin to get rid of him and then on the part of the king and queen to keep them away. Nevertheless, it is not true that after the war they were prevented from living in England, although it is true that the duke could never have wished to live here while his wife was not made welcome by his family. They preferred France where they were generously treated by the government.

In France they at last settled down to the private life for which he had left the throne; and if it is asked whether the duchess did the one thing she had undertaken for certain to do, the answer must be yes. "It was really delightful," Major Metcalfe wrote, "to see how pleased he and I were to get together again. It is very true and deep stuff." And, offered a wish in a parlour game in Paris at the end of his life, the duke replied that he wanted only a few more years with Wallis.

Frances Donaldson is the author of *Edward VIII* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson).

John Grigg on the injustice of Britain's judgement on Wallis Simpson

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor had their faults, but they were exaggerated out of all proportion, while their virtues were played down or not mentioned at all. The orthodox view, more or less imposed on all right-thinking people, was that the duke had betrayed his trust and threatened the very existence of the monarchy by giving up his throne for the sake of a third-rate American adventuress.

This orthodoxy is pure nonsense, though it has served to justify treating the Windsors as pariahs. They were effectively debarred from returning to Britain, even during the war. The duke wanted to come home in 1939, and again in 1940. On the first occasion he accepted the lowly post of Assistant Regional Commissioner for Wales, which it was obviously assumed he would refuse, because as soon as he accepted it he was told that the offer was no longer open. On the second occasion he asked only that his wife should be received — say, for a cup of tea — by his brother and sister-in-law, but that mark of grace was declined, so the Windsors went instead to the Bahamas.

Even during the post-war years the duke's wish that his wife should share the title of royal highness was never granted, and he therefore felt obliged to remain in exile until his death. The small-mindedness and perversity of this sustained vendetta are truly astonishing. During the abdication crisis it was suggested at one point by a friend of his that he might marry Mrs Simpsonmorganatically and so get over the difficulty of her being divorced. But the government would not allow this. Morganatic marriage was, it was argued, an alien practice which the British could not be expected to stomach.

Yet once he had abdicated and was safely out

A petty and perverse orthodoxy

of the way these scruples were forgotten, and his wife was condemned to a morganatic status from which in a sense only death has released her. In the eye of God, she is, no doubt, his equal partner; in the sight of the British crown and the British state her inferiority was maintained to the last.

Much has been made of the Windsors' attitude to Germany in the late 1930s, and certainly their visit to Germany in 1937 was a serious mistake. But so, surely, was the appearance of the king and queen on the balcony of Buckingham Palace with Neville Chamberlain when he returned from signing the Munich agreement. Both were manifestations of the spirit of appeasement then overwhelmingly prevalent. Like many others, the Windsors went through a stage of believing that there would have to be a compromise peace. But any suggestion that they were crypto-Nazis or potential Quislings is a monstrous calumny. They were rather silly at that time, but not sinister.

In general it is fair to say that the Windsor story has done the British monarchy immense and lasting good. The idea that Edward's love for Wallis and the resulting abdication, cheapened or undermined the institution is fantasy.

The monarchy has, on the contrary, been strengthened by the spectacle of a reigning monarch sacrificing his position for love's sake, while the continuity of the dynasty was never for a moment threatened. Wallis tried to persuade him to give her up and keep the throne, but he could not be persuaded. Once he realized that he had to choose between the throne and her, his choice was unhesitating. It was no ordinary woman who could inspire such a gesture, and the Duchess of Windsor's qualities must not be underrated.

The couple's popularity in the United States was predictably great, and far too little use was made of it during the war. If she had not been divorced — which did make it out of the question for her to be queen, at any rate in the 1930s — she would probably have been a successful consort. And the advantages of an American as Britain's Queen in 1940 would have been considerable. Queen Elizabeth of course did the job marvellously, but there is reason to suppose that Wallis might, in her way, have done it well too.

The Windsor's romance is an honourable part of the British monarchy's story, from which it has gained an enhancement of prestige. Whatever the official view, the British people have probably never ceased to admire and appreciate them. When the duke died nearly 60,000 came to pay their respects, even though he lay in state at Windsor rather than in Westminster Hall.

The duchess's funeral will be a strictly private "family" affair. The family, which did not attend her wedding, will at least attend her burial. The public will have no opportunity to show, openly, what they feel about her but their feelings will be generous. Such feelings are of more lasting value than any royal title.

Communism minus Marx

The 1986 Italian Communist Party Congress, which has just ended in Florence, marks a turning point in the party's ideological development. No longer can the party be described as Marxist-Leninist. After Florence, it is social-democratic in all but name.

In his keynote speech, the party's leader, Alessandro Natta, made no mention of either Marx or Lenin. The name of Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, was heard frequently. Natta did not make any claim to exclusive wisdom, either. "We don't claim to profess the truth or to be superior to others," he said. "We know that we are a fallible human association, just like any other."

This lecture on humility and political relativism comes from the leader of a party which for 60 years based its appeal on a messianic ideology long identified with the Bolshevik revolution and the Soviet Union. In recent years, however, as the image of Soviet-style communism has become increasingly abhorrent to Western public opinion, the Italian party has gradually distanced itself, to try to insulate itself from the repercussions of Soviet repression, whether in Budapest, Prague or Gdansk.

It achieved this with some style and considerable political courage under the leadership of the late Enrico Berlinguer. But the degree of emancipation from Moscow he achieved only showed Italian Communists the emptiness of an ideology based on such words as revolution, class struggle and imperialism. The emancipation had to go further.

The Italian party also had to avoid the fate that befell the French Communists when they dissociated themselves from Moscow — a dramatic collapse of electoral support. The Italians seemed to understand that, as well as denouncing the Soviet model of communism, they also had to part company with a culture and a language that had become obsolete. Berlinguer succeeded in doing the former. Natta is now effecting the latter, and doing it without alienating Moscow, as Berlinguer did.

Ten years ago, when Berlinguer, with his French and Spanish counterparts, Georges Marchais and Santiago Carrillo, launched



what became known as Eurocommunism, Moscow responded with denunciations of unprecise, denigrated harshness and threats of excommunication. The Eurocommunist claim to be able to reconcile communism with democracy — a prospect described by the Polish philosopher Leszek Kolakowski as being as likely as fried snowballs — prompted Moscow to organize interminable ideological conferences for Soviet bloc communists in order to denounce the new concept. For the Italians, the declaration of martial law in Poland in 1981 and violent suppression of the Solidarity trade union movement was the last straw. They interpreted these events as a sign of crisis in a system that had, as Berlinguer put it, "exhausted its capacity for renewal".

Berlinguer's words touched a raw nerve in Moscow, which perceived them as a challenge from within which undermined the ideological legitimacy of Soviet communism in Eastern Europe. And ideological legitimacy is the only legitimacy communism has in Eastern Europe.

Now, 10 years after the rift with Moscow, ideology has become less important to the Italian Communist Party under Natta's leadership. It is not that the Italian Communists have had second thoughts about their rejection of the Soviet system. It is simply that they take it for granted. Eurocommunism has been replaced by "Eurosocialism" — that is, co-operation with the main social-democratic parties in Europe. This may account, in part,

for the absence of polemic with Moscow. But the transition to a post-ideological relationship has also been made easier by the new style of leadership in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev has given the relationship a different tone, a personal touch. When he attended Berlinguer's funeral in Rome in 1984 he admitted that the wrongs in the past relationship between the two parties were not all on one side. When he met Alessandro Natta at another funeral — that of Konstantin Chernenko in Moscow — Gorbachev apparently silenced the veteran Soviet communist ideologist, Boris Ponomarev, who was at his side, by saying that what was past was past and that what mattered was the future.

From then on, the Italian Communists seem to have been prepared to give Gorbachev the benefit of the doubt. The party paper, *L'Unita*, published a favourable profile of the Soviet leader by Zdenek Mlynar, a member of the Czechoslovak leadership of 1968.

But the main reason for the present truce between the Italians and Moscow lies in foreign policy. The European strategy of the Italian Communist Party — an alliance with social-democratic parties, especially the German SPD, is intended not only as part of a move towards joint policies on a variety of issues within the institutions of the EEC, it is also an attempt to develop a foreign policy consensus around the notions of détente and disarmament.

That is why Gorbachev is so interested in these developments. As the influence of West European communist parties waned, he became interested in winning over West European social democrats to the Soviet view of East-West détente.

The Italian Communists have welcomed Gorbachev's latest disarmament proposals, and it is possible that the West European socialists will follow suit. If this happens, then the slow drift of the Italian Communists into the social-democratic fold will not be seen in Moscow as a tragedy.

Jacques Rupnik
The author is a senior fellow, *Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris.*

moreover... Miles Kington

Lay of the last Americans

On a raw spring day in 1986, in the small town of Chipping Sodbury, Mr and Mrs Drexler, who had entered the local newsagent's shop, partly to get out of the rain and partly to buy a paper.

"I see from your sign that you are an agent for news," said Mr Drexler, courteously but obscurely. "May I have a copy of the *International Herald Tribune*?"

Mrs Trifitt, the newsagent's wife, looked thunderstruck. It was not because of the radiant quality of the Drexlers' clothes (have you ever noticed that whereas British tourists always look as if they have had their clothes dry-cleaned that morning, Americans always look as if they had bought them 10 minutes previously?). No, it was because of Mr Drexler's accent.

"Lord be praised!" she murmured. "The Americans are back."

"Well," said Mr Drexler, "it is certainly true that Mrs Drexler and I are over here on a vacation to see the Cotswolds, but..."

Mrs Trifitt had vanished. A moment later she was back, pushing in front of her young child. "There you are, Jimmy," she said. "Real Americans! Jimmy has never seen an American before. I hope you don't mind," she added. "At least, not outside the television," she subtended.

"Jimmy is a lovely child," beamed Mrs Drexler. She was much mistaken, for Jimmy was an aggressive little brat, bragging party to all the American programmes he watched.

Mr Drexler meanwhile felt somewhat oppressed. As they seemed to be the only American couple who had not cancelled their British holiday following the terrorist and Libyan scare, they had been fitted all across England, like a pair of ospreys.

"So that's just a *Herald Tribune*," he was saying, when the shop door opened and a young man entered. His eyes lit up.

"So it's true!" he said. "Real Americans! Excuse me, sir, but I am a tourist official from the city of Bath, and I am here to offer you

extraordinary reductions if you wish to visit our great city."

"I imagined that Bath was full of Americans," said Mr Drexler.

"Once, sir, once. No longer. The streets were crammed with shuffling transatlantic forms, four-deckers on the pavement are now occupied by inhabitants. Who don't stay at the hotels," he finished bitterly, just as another, rather older man entered.

"Do I have the pleasure of addressing visitors from the United States?" he inquired.

"Then you may be interested in seeing the Royal Shakespeare Company at very low rates. I am their agent in the Cotswolds and we have seats in all parts, in fact we have rows in all parts..."

He was interrupted by a new arrival in a kit. "If ye thought the Cotswolds were grand," he opened, "then ye'll fair go mad over the Highlands of Scotland. And this year we have a special attraction — ye'll be the only Yanks there! Aye, the fair hills of Scotia are waiting for ye..."

"You'll find Bath closer..."

"Not as close as Stratford..."

"Stop!" cried Mr Drexler. "All I want is an *International Herald Tribune*!"

"We're right out," confessed Mrs Trifitt, "but we've got plenty of *Chipping Spudbury Mercury* left."

"And that's where I'm from," said yet another arrival. "Ernie Waller of the *Mercury*. We'd like to do a profile of you as the only people brave enough to come here..."

That night, Mr and Mrs Drexler could have been seen in their hotel bedroom watching *The French Lieutenant's Woman* on video. But it was not out of admiration for the film. No, it was to study the way Meryl Streep had mastered an English accent.

"If we can pass for British, we might finish our vacation alive," said Mr Drexler.

"Holiday," said Mrs Drexler. Mr Drexler sighed. It had never occurred to him back in Louisville, Missouri, that he would come to England to learn the language.

12

THE TIMES DIARY

Poste restante

The Duchess of Windsor continually begged the Duke to forsake her and stand by his British subjects, according to the couple's intimate love letters, which are currently stored in a secret vault. The letters — said to number more than 80 — escaped being taken to the Windsor archives and are now set for publication next month by Weidenfeld following the Duchess's death. *The Wallis and Edward Letters 1931-37*, subtitled *The Intimate Correspondence of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor*, is edited by Michael Bloch, the representative of the Duchess's lawyer, Maître Suzanne Blum. Bloch, who runs an eccentric group entitled the Edward VIII Society, plans to set the record straight on the Duchess's life, which his members believe has been grotesquely misrepresented.

Rat run

And there's more than just love-letters to come: Osbert Sitwell's controversial book on the abdication, *Rat Week*, could be in the shops by this time next week. Its editor, Jenny Derricht, rushed to work at Michael Joseph yesterday when the news of the duchess's death was released. "It was considered legally too hot to handle during the duchess's lifetime, but now it only remains to decide this weekend whether to publish immediately or allow a fortnight in which to distribute review copies," she tells me. The book, whose contents remain a guarded secret, has been ready to roll off the presses since Sitwell completed it in the late 1960s.

BARRY FANTONI RADA

An Equity card's no problem. It's membership of the Worker's Revolutionary Party that's getting tough.

Vice on ice

Academics are volunteering their fridge-freezers to save the British Library's collection of pornography and erotica. The thousands of once banned or suppressed books, each bearing the notorious label "PC" — for "private case" collection — have been unavailable to readers since rain burst through the circular glass roof of the reading room and soaked four floors of book stacks. Three-quarters of the collection, which includes works by the Marquis de Sade, Henry Spencer Ashby's *My Secret Life*, and other Victorian erotica, are now in the library's giant freeze-drier and should be back on readers' desks in weeks rather than months. This has not, however, stopped bibliophiles offering their own appliances for the interesting job.

Youth today

The British Youth Council has come a long way since its early days in the 1950s, when earnest groups immersed themselves in serious world issues. The latest piece of nonsense voted for at their national conference was a motion to lobby MPs on behalf of gay groups and organizations, with a rider from the Liberal members warning of the dangers of a heterosexual sex education. Such motions are obviously having a serious effect: three years ago the *Girl Guides* called for the banning of toy soldiers.

Private view

And what was the first item on the agenda after Press and public were excluded from last month's meeting of the North Western Regional Health Authority in Manchester? Discussion of a Charter for a Democratic Health Service.

Action man

Days after former Equity president Derek Bond began to petition actors prepared to defy the union's ban on appearing in South Africa, veteran actor Maris Gooding is presenting a separatist challenge to the boycott. He commences High Court proceedings against Equity today by a writ seeking a declaration that the decision of Equity's council to instruct members not to work in South Africa or its dependent homelands was ultra vires and void. Gooding, an Equity member since 1932, a former council member and vice president, will be suing on behalf of himself and numerous other members opposed to the ban. In Lincoln's Inn yesterday his solicitor Felix Appelle said: "The action is being brought on the several grounds that Equity's decision was unauthorized by Equity's rules, was in unreasonable restraint of trade and contrary to public policy. An application will be made next week for interim relief pending the final hearing."

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A WOMAN OF IMPORTANCE

The death of the Duchess of Windsor not only closes a chapter for the Royal Family; it reminds us that history turns not simply on the great events of social and political evolution...

ways he plainly was) whose inadequate grasp of his high duty made him prefer personal inclination to the fulfillment of responsibility.

That is not quite how he appeared at the time. He had been an immensely popular Prince of Wales whose concern for the social problems of the time, for ex-servicemen and the unemployed, was genuine and publicly appreciated.

Today it is not easy to evoke the then prevailing attitude to divorce in Britain. In America (as the movies constantly reminded cinema audiences) it was already a comparatively everyday matter which seemed no bar to respectability.

After the abdication the Duke and Duchess of Windsor went into what amounted to a permanent exile, albeit punctuated by visits to Britain.

the Duke's profound affection for his wife who, as her personal friends remember her, was a woman of strong personality, considerable wit and dignity, and who had attempted in the end to dissuade the King to give up the idea of marriage.

In some respects they were treated meanly. It was unkind, and arguably improper (whoever was responsible) to deny the Duchess the title of Royal Highness which the Duke so strongly wanted her to have.

During the war, the Windsors were the cause of some anxiety to Churchill since, during his time in Madrid (to which he had gone from France), the Duke was seen as a possible puppet King by the nazis.

The move will cost several million pounds and serve to destroy England's national observatory, break the link with the University of Sussex, lose highly skilled personnel, delay important astronomical projects, render useless the existing telescopes on site, lose a public amenity for tourism and education, diminish high technology demands on local industry, and increase the cost of access by air to the telescopes on La Palma.

We would wish to make public one possibility that will avoid this waste of money. We propose that the RGO should remain on its present site at Herstmonceux, but with a modified role, in which it also acts as the astronomical base for the British National Space Centre.

In place of Hillsborough

From Lord Hylton Sir, Reasonable and fair-minded people everywhere welcome the condemnation of irresponsible attacks on the RUC and their families...

Senior academics have also been active. Professors A. Alcock and K. Boyle and T. Hadden all gave evidence to the Northern Ireland Assembly's Grand Committee...

We are entitled to ask which of these valuable ideas is acceptable to a majority of Unionist opinion? If none of them provides even a basis for discussion, then the objectors to the existing Agreement are in duty bound to produce their own proposals.

Observatory future

From Mr Ian van Breda and Mr Peter Read Sir, As members of staff of the Royal Greenwich Observatory, many of whom support our views, we have been dismayed at the decision by the Science and Engineering Research Council to move the observatory from the present site.

The move will cost several million pounds and serve to destroy England's national observatory, break the link with the University of Sussex, lose highly skilled personnel, delay important astronomical projects, render useless the existing telescopes on site, lose a public amenity for tourism and education, diminish high technology demands on local industry, and increase the cost of access by air to the telescopes on La Palma.

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Balance of power

From Lord Gladwyn Sir, Sir Reginald Hibbert (April 19) says, effectively, that the recent exercise of US "power", though camouflaged as "self-defence", was in reality a "punitive expedition" on the lines of previous European "expeditions" - presumably undertaken in the days of "gunboat diplomacy" - and that "Europeans" ought to regain such capacity so that they, too, can have power and influence commensurate with their size and wealth.

If this reversed policy - designed, so it would seem, to bring us all out of "the world of appearance" into "the world of reality" - is to be pursued by members of the North Atlantic Alliance in default of treaty obligations, then we shall, presumably, soon see American "expeditions" at least to Nicaragua or Cuba and, as soon as the necessary re-arrangement is accomplished, an effort on the part of the UK and France, possibly with American support, to reassert their old authority, e.g. in the Middle East or South-east Asia.

Animal research

From Ms Rebecca Hall and others Sir, There have been few enough voices protesting against the Government's Animals (Scientific Procedures) Bill currently passing through Parliament, mostly because of widespread ignorance on the subject, especially among politicians.

It is a matter of great concern that 1) the Bill has been sponsored by interests such as chemical and pharmaceutical companies and the British Veterinary Association which can afford propaganda on a scale denied to their opponents; 2) no animal welfare society has supported it without serious qualification; 3) there has been no commitment by the Government to work towards the abolition of experiments on animals; 4) no experiment currently carried out will be abolished under the new law and the Bill may well make the situation worse for laboratory animals.

The exploitation of one species leads to the exploitation of all others. If this Bill fails, we shall have taken a step towards a commitment to phasing out experimentation on animals. If it is passed, death will still have dominion for millions of unfortunate animal victims each year, into an indefinite future.

REBECCA HALL, JULIET BRAY, BRIGID HOPPHY, DAVID CAUTE, TREVOR GRIFFITHS, SUSAN MARSHALL, G. F. NEWMAN, DAVID NOBBS, HOWARD SCHUMANN, JOYNA B. TERRELL, ANNE VALERY, Writers Against Experiments on Animals, Westington Court, Woolhope, Herefordshire, April 19.

Holy writ

From the Reverend A. H. Mead Sir, The passage which strikes Clifford Longley ("The elusive language of prayer", April 21) as like a Hollywood scriptwriter's pastiche of the Authorized Version comes from the Book of Common Prayer.

Censorship of TV by law

From the Master of University College, Oxford Sir, The Obscene Publications (Protection of Children etc) Bill introduced by my friend Mr Winston Churchill provides a valuable occasion for demonstrating the concern widely felt that broadcasting, and in particular television broadcasting, needs the most careful vigilance to reassure the public about its effect on children.

I have over the years been actively engaged in considering the efficacy of legal censorship, particularly in relation to literature and films. I have arrived at the firm conclusion that these are not matters that can be effectively dealt with in the dock at the Old Bailey.

The control to be of any value is achieved, and can only be achieved, by ensuring that the people in charge of programmes at the production end are people of common sense and social responsibility. Unfortunately, there is some reason to believe that not everyone so employed enjoys these qualifications.

The two manifest disadvantages of the Bill are, first that it exposes both of the carefully selected boards of the two bodies concerned to a risk of prosecution, which must be some deterrent on future appointments, and perhaps more important, the extreme reluctance that present day juries have manifested in bringing in "guilty" verdicts in respect of prosecutions of any seriously intended work.

My belief is that the discussion of this matter is altogether benevolent but I have deep misgivings about whether the proposed action may not be counter-productive. Yours faithfully, JOHN HERBERT, University College, Oxford, April 24.

Still, small voice

From Dr John Herbert Sir, Mr Ludovic Kennedy's religious ideas would have been formed in the thirties and forties, refined later by his thinking and reading, finally culminating in his article (April 19).

Even taking his neo-stoicism at the level he wishes, he must surely see that a God who is simply the "voice within" or "the idea of God in the mind" dies with us at our death. There can therefore be no external God for him.

Alas! Theoretical physics has long exploded the basic assumptions which he makes. Modern quantum mechanics based on mathematics, the purest and most precise form of knowledge which we possess, virtually demands the existence of an external God. Without this external observer measuring us from a measuring system of probable nth dimensions, there could be no "still, small voice".

Given the complete failure of our educational system to provide young people with some of the concepts of contemporary quantum theory (I write as a former headmaster), the apostasy of contemporary Britain will continue and the outdated credo of media experts like Mr Kennedy will receive more prominence than it deserves. Yours sincerely, JOHN HERBERT, Pandyffryn, 17 Gelli Avenue, Risca, Gwent.

Loans for gas

From Mr W. R. Probert Sir, I must take issue with the article by Andrew Warren (April 19) concerning energy conservation activities in the US and Britain. Gas is heavily involved in encouraging the efficient use of gas through a large number of channels.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 25 1924

George V, accompanied by Queen Mary, declared open the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley on April 23. In the new stadium, built the previous year, it was a day of grand spectacles and pageantry, of state trappings and military bands, of massed choirs - the latter under the baton of Sir Edward Elgar - singing his "Land of Hope and Glory".

CONTRASTS AT WEMBLEY

THE "DAY AFTER." (By Our Special Correspondent.) Wembley was a city of strange contrasts yesterday - of frenzied construction on the one hand and of agonized destruction on the other. One might have imagined the various traces of Prince Charles were obliterating all traces of the Crystal Palace and at the same time preparing post haste for the marriage of Cinderella.

That is one of the joys of Wembley as the public now have an opportunity of seeing it. It is a city of wonderful contrasts in which it is impossible to tell what one will see next. A time will come very soon when all lorries and traction engines will have done their work and will have been banished for ever from this new Paradise, but for the present they are there, and for a few days it is great fun to see the jostling traffic which greets the visitor at every corner. Lorries which are carting away the debris from completed buildings; bath chairs in which visitors are making the grand tour of the Exhibition; steam rollers which are levelling paths by magic; motor-cycles and electric cars are everywhere, and at times it is quite as exciting to cross the road at Wembley as it is at Trafalgar-square.

There is grim irony in the fact that, while most of the workers at Wembley are still occupied in building up, others were hard at work yesterday in pulling down. The Stadium during the week has been a gigantic transformation scene. In three days it had changed from its usual concrete, sombre self to a worthy home for pomp and pageantry. Then, after a few hours of glorious life, the process of transformation began again, for the Cup Final is to be played at the Stadium tomorrow, and everything must be in apple-pie order for the great football festival of the year. By yesterday morning the Stadium's spell of glory was at an end. What had a few hours before been a pavilion of purple and gold was now a litter of wooden beams. Teams of workmen staged under the weight of wooden pillars as they removed them from the Stadium. Thrones and gilt chairs had disappeared; one of the few remaining splashes of colour was at the other end of the oval enclosure, where red trappings showed where Sir Edward Elgar had conducted the choir. Every minute the scene became more unlike that of the preceding day.

It is quite entertaining to watch the faces of visitors to the Exhibition for the first time. They have been told over and over again that one building is three times the size of Olympia and that another could swallow an Trafalgar-square without difficulty, but until they see for themselves they do not appear to be impressed. Their comments yesterday morning were interesting. There were some who came openly announcing their intention of "doing" the Exhibition before luncheon and then spending the afternoon amid the strenuous pleasures of the Amusement Park. When the luncheon hour arrived they discovered that they had not begun their task of "doing" the Exhibition, and they had realized, and it is to be hoped that they will tell their friends, that the "doing" of Wembley is not a matter of hours but of days and weeks.

Best-dr Jy GPs

From Dr J. Grannell Sir, In the light of Norman Fowler's Green Paper (report, April 22) proposing that GPs may in the future have to provide details of the services they offer, might I suggest a new publication for the consumer - perhaps entitled "Which Doctor?" Yours faithfully, J. GRANNELL, Hemel Hempstead General Hospital, West Herts Wing, Hillfield Road, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, April 23.

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COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE April 24: The Queen has learned with regret of the death of the Duchess of Windsor. The King and Queen of Spain visited Oxford University today. Their Majesties travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight to New College Playing Fields this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire (Sir Ashley Ponsbury, Bt).

evening by The King and Queen of Spain at the Spanish Embassy. The Duchess of Grafton and the Right Hon Sir William Heseltine were in attendance. BUCKINGHAM PALACE April 24: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, this morning attended a meeting of the Council of the Society at the Showground, Stepton Mallet. The Princess Anne was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Somerset (Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Luttrell) and the Deputy President of the Society (Sir John Wilks, Bt).

ter this afternoon opened the Metropolitan Police South East Area Traffic Unit at Aitken Road, Cardiff. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Blomfield was in attendance. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were entertained at a Banquet and Reception this evening by The King and Queen of Spain at the Spanish Embassy. YORK HOUSE ST JAMES'S PALACE April 24: The Duke of Kent, Patron, today opened the Second World War Exhibition at the Imperial War Museum. Captain Michael Campbell-Lamerton was in attendance. The Duke of Kent was entertained at a Banquet and Reception this evening by The King and Queen of Spain at the Spanish Embassy. The Duchess of Kent, Patron, this evening attended the Concerto Final of the BBC Television's "Young Musician of the Year 1986" at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Dawn Nichol.

Birthdays today

Sir Robin Carter, 67; Mr Anthony Christopher, 61; Sir John Clements, 76; Mr Kenneth Davies, 87; Miss Elinor Fitzgerald, 68; Lord Gladwyn, 86; Mr W.F.R. Hardie, 84; Lord Hayter, 75; the Earl of Lichfield, 67; Mr David Maclean, 52; Lady Moore, 66; Mr Admiral Sir Frank Mason, 86; the Rev Marcus Morris, 71; Mr Buster Mottram, 31; Sir James Plim-sole, 69; Mr William Roache, 54; Sir Stanley Ross, 91; Mr David Shepherd, 55; Sir Jack Soudry, 66; Professor Sir Graham Smith, 63; Sir David Stephens, 76.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G.D. Bevir and Mrs P. Zaranzi The engagement is announced between George D. Bevir, of Hotwell, Sherborne, Dorset, elder son of the late Dr and Mrs G.T. Bevir, and Panajioti Zaranzi, of Athens, youngest daughter of Mr D. Charalambous, of Limassol, Cyprus, and the late Mrs V. Charalambous. The marriage will take place in Athens in June. Mr J.D. Geddes and Miss S.A. Lunn The engagement is announced between John Denny, son of Mr and Mrs Peter S. Geddes, of Lancaster, and Sarah Ann, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Lionel Lunn, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne. Mr L.A.C. Gillies, MBE, and Mrs S.P.W. Ratray The engagement is announced between Allen Gillies, of Gillingham, Dunfermline, and the late Mr and Mrs J.E. Gillies, and Shirley Ratray, of Telford Gardens, Birnam, daughter of the late Major and Mrs F.H. Read, of Easter Dunkeith, and Chiberton. Mr P.M.D. Harris and Miss E.J. Fairclough The engagement is announced on April 23 between Philip Mark David Harris, the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, elder son of Mr and Mrs Lesley Harris, of Kenton, Middlesex, and Emma Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon Fairclough, of Halton Village, Buckinghamshire.

Marriages

Mr T.A. Clarence-Smith and Miss S.C. Rees The marriage took place on Saturday, April 12, at Chelsea Old Church, of Mr Thomas Clarence-Smith, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. Clarence-Smith, of Neatishead, Norfolk, and Miss Stephanie Rees, daughter of Mr and Mrs John M. Rees, of Carmarthen, Dyfed. Mr P.H. Clarence-Smith and Miss N. G. Davies The marriage took place on March 21, 1986, at Vanur, Tamil Nadu, India, of Mr Peter Clarence-Smith, second son of Mr and Mrs K. Clarence-Smith, of Neatishead, Norfolk, and Miss Nicole Joschke, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Mischler, of Riquewihr, Alsace, France. Dr A.B. Johnson and Miss S.J. Collis The marriage took place on April 19, 1986, at Edmund's Church, Malpas, Merioneth, of Dr Andrew Johnson, elder son of Mr and Mrs Peter Johnson, of St Albans, and Miss Sally Collis, daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Collis, of Gillingham, Dorset. Mr Mark Johnson was best man. A reception was held at the Marble Hall, Stone. Mr M.J. Whitehall and Miss H.A.J. Isibister A service of blessing was held on Saturday, April 12, at the Parish Church of St James, Crowborough, after the marriage of Mr Michael Whitehall, younger son of Mrs Nora Whitehall and the late Mr J. Whitehall, and Miss Hilary Isibister (Hilary Gish), daughter of Mr and Mrs William Isibister, of Crowborough, Sussex. Canon J.A. Taylor officiated. The bride was attended by Sarah Isibister, Sarah Williams, Samuel Isibister, and the Rev. R. N. Nigeli Havers was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad later in the year.

Lincoln's Inn

Miss Mary Bell McMillan and Mr M. J. MacCormac, QC, have been elected a Benchers of Lincoln's Inn.

Births, Marriages, Deaths and In Memoriam

ANDREW - On April 10th, 1986, at Wycombe General Hospital, Peter, brother of John and Anthony, most loved father of Katherine and grandfather of Elizabeth. Funeral, Tuesday, April 22nd, at 2.15pm at Christchurch, Church of St. Andrew, Wycombe. BROWN - On April 23rd, 1986, peacefully in a Nursing Home, Janet Brown, nee Brown, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Most loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral on Tuesday April 29th at St. Mark's Church, 2.30pm. Burial in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Wycombe. DAVIES - On April 21st, suddenly at home, Peter, brother of John and Anthony, most loved father of Katherine and grandfather of Elizabeth. Funeral, Tuesday, April 22nd, at 2.15pm at Christchurch, Church of St. Andrew, Wycombe. DUNN - On April 23rd, 1986, peacefully in a Nursing Home, Janet Brown, nee Brown, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Most loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral on Tuesday April 29th at St. Mark's Church, 2.30pm. Burial in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Wycombe. DUNN - On April 23rd, 1986, peacefully in a Nursing Home, Janet Brown, nee Brown, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Most loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral on Tuesday April 29th at St. Mark's Church, 2.30pm. Burial in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Wycombe. DUNN - On April 23rd, 1986, peacefully in a Nursing Home, Janet Brown, nee Brown, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. Most loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral on Tuesday April 29th at St. Mark's Church, 2.30pm. Burial in the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Wycombe.

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OBITUARY

THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR Royal romance which led to abdication

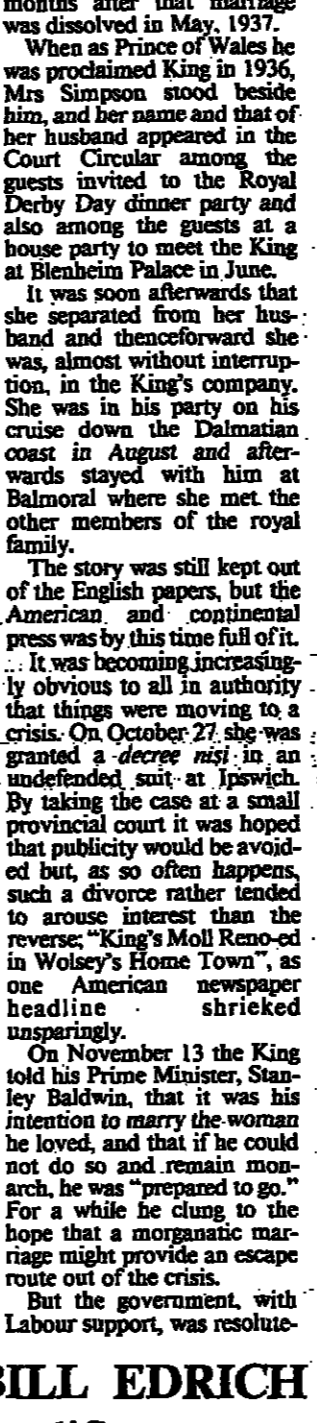
The Duchess of Windsor, the American divorcee for love of whom King Edward VIII renounced his throne amid grave constitutional upheaval and public consternation, died at her home near Paris yesterday. She was 89 and had been stricken with arthritis for some years. The former Mrs Wallis Simpson, whose name became a central preoccupation for both press and politicians during the King's tense 10-month occupation of the throne in 1936, was not cast in the mould of the tragic heroines of romance. She was smart and elegant in the fashion of the times, rather than beautiful. Already twice married, she was cosmopolitan and socially sophisticated, when she became acquainted with the Prince of Wales. She was intelligent and amusing, though her intelligence was of a practical rather than a reflective kind, if it is fair to judge from her published memoirs. Her modernity of outlook, which the Prince of Wales shared, was part of her attraction for him. And that modernity included the belief that the emotions, once engaged, should not be ruled by policy. Not for her Laertes's advice to Ophelia. This, coupled with the fact that her knowledge of England was largely confined to what was to be learnt at fashionable dinner tables, made her unable to foresee the political and constitutional shockwaves of her intended marriage, which made the blow more cruel when it came. She was flattered by the royal favour and experienced the satisfactions of a socially ambitious woman. But their relationship became deeply and exclusively personal. When the crisis came, she was prepared to make the break. He was not. In the long aftermath of official disapproval, royal slights, expatriation, unemployment, and ebbing public curiosity, she behaved with fidelity and dignity. Publicly it may have been an unfortunate marriage, privately it was not. An interesting interpretation of the actions of the Duchess was put forward in her book, 'The Making of an Uncrowned King', by Lady Donaldson, part of which was serialized in 'The Sunday Telegraph' not long after the Duke of Windsor's death in 1972. Lady Donaldson suggested that the Duchess, a woman of strong and magnetic personality, had latent taste and was immensely educable; the completeness of the Duke's subjugation was seen by every perceptive observer as the relationship developed; and that on the whole the Duchess should bear most of the responsibility for everything that followed because, quite simply, she was the stronger partner. Lady Donaldson further put forward the thesis that the Duchess did not deliberately risk exile but played for the highest stakes without understanding the odds against her. Wallis Warfield was born at Blue Ridge Summit, Pennsylvania, on June 19, 1896. She was christened Bessie after

mother's sister, Mrs Buchanan Merriman, and Wallis after her father, who died within a few months of her birth. Her mother, Alice Montague, was from Virginia. The Warfields claimed descent from Richard Warfield, of an English family which had settled in the state of Maryland in 1662 on lands granted by King Charles II. A large part in Wallis Warfield's upbringing was played by her bachelor uncle, Solomon Davies Warfield, a wealthy businessman who was president of the Continental Trust Company. "For a long and impressionable period he was the nearest thing to a father in my uncertain world, but an odd kind of father: reserved, unbending, silent." Her mother was left with little money and without the resources to establish a permanent home. She married again while Wallis was still a schoolgirl. In the winter of 1915, when visiting a cousin at Pensacola, Florida, she met, and soon afterwards married, a young naval officer, Lieutenant Earl Winfield Spencer, jun. The marriage was not a success. "I was to become aware," she wrote later, "before our brief honeymoon was finished that the bottle was seldom from my husband's thoughts or his hands." After several estrangements and reconciliations, she re-joined her husband in China, where he was posted. But she parted from him again, leaving Peiking in 1925, and was granted a divorce two years later. Spencer, who was four times married, died in 1950. While waiting for her divorce and engaging lightly in the fashion trade and similar occupations, she met Ernest Simpson. The son of an English immigrant to the United States, he was born in New York, educated in England and at Harvard and married to an American, from whom he too was in the process of being divorced. He had served in the Coldstream Guards in 1918 and was a British subject; they were married in Chelsea, London, in July, 1928. They lived in London, and the marriage went well for a time. In 1931 she was presented at Court. Mrs Simpson's first meeting with the Prince of Wales was in the autumn of 1930, according to her memoirs (1931 according to his), at a country house party given by Lady Furness at Borough Court near Melton Mowbray. In January, 1932, while still only slightly acquainted with the Prince, the Simpsons were invited to Fort Belvedere, the Prince's home near Virginia Water, where he was able to enjoy as nowhere else a private life of his own ("those damn weekends, I suppose," in the words of his father). The visit was a success, and the Simpsons became regular and frequent guests at the fort. In August, 1934, Mrs Simpson was invited to join the Prince of Wales's party at Biarritz. Ernest Simpson was away on business and she was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs Merriman. A cruise in Lord Moyne's yacht, the Rosaura, was part of the holiday. "Perhaps," she later recorded, "it was during

these evenings off the Spanish coast that we crossed the line that marks the indefinable boundary between friendship and love." During the next years her relations with the Prince of Wales ripened while those with her husband cooled. Ernest Simpson did not stand in the way of his wife's growing intimacy with the Prince, and he himself remarried five months after that marriage was dissolved in May, 1937. When as Prince of Wales he was proclaimed King in 1936, Mrs Simpson stood beside him, and her name and that of her husband appeared in the Court Circular among the guests invited to the Royal Derby Day dinner party and also among the guests at a house party to meet the King at Blenheim Palace in June. It was soon afterwards that she separated from her husband and thenceforward she was, almost without interruption, in the King's company. She was his party on his cruise down the Dalmatian coast in August and afterwards stayed with him at Balmoral where she met the other members of the royal family. The story was still kept out of the English papers, but the American and continental press was by this time full of it. It was becoming increasingly obvious to all in authority that things were moving to a crisis. On October 27, she was granted a decree nisi in an undefended suit at Ipswich. By taking the case at a small provincial court it was hoped that publicity would be avoided but, as so often happens, such a divorce rather tended to arouse interest than the reverse. "King's Moll Rescued in Wemyss's Game Town," as one American newspaper headline shrieked unsparringly. On November 13 the King told his Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, that it was his intention to marry the woman he loved, and that if he could not do so and remain monarch, he was "prepared to go." For a while he clung to the hope that a morganatic marriage might provide an escape route out of the crisis. But the government, with Labour support, was resolute-

ly opposed. Only a quixotic and strangely assorted "King's Party" which included Winston Churchill, George Bernard Shaw and Sir Oswald Mosley, rallied romantically to the defence of the love-stricken monarch. The British press, on December 3, at last broke silence with news of a "grave constitutional crisis." The following day Baldwin made a statement to a packed House of Commons in which he stated unequivocally: "There is no such thing as what is known as a morganatic marriage known to our law." It was now clear that the King's stark choice was between the crown or marriage to Mrs Simpson. He chose the latter, and on December 11, 1936, he abdicated. Mrs Simpson herself had gone abroad to Cannes and issued through Lord Brownlow a statement to the press of her willingness "to withdraw forthwith from a situation that has been rendered both unhappy and untenable." The King bore witness that throughout she never wavered in her expression of a willingness to eliminate herself if that should appear desirable. "The other person concerned has tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course," said Edward VIII in his famous abdication broadcast. Mrs Simpson spent the next months at Cannes while the Duke of Windsor was in Austria. Her divorce was made absolute on May 3, 1937, and the Château de Candé having been made available to them by Charles Bedaux, they were married there on June 3. A marriage service was conducted by the Rev R. A. Jardine, Vicar of St Paul's, Darlington, who volunteered his services without episcopal sanction. The honeymoon was spent in Carinthia. They were at first undecided on where to live: France or the United States? Town or country? Neither spoke French well, but they decided to remain there and took a lease on a house at Versailles and another on the villa La Croix, on the Riviera. As the Ger-

mans occupied France in 1940, they crossed the border to Spain and from there to Lisbon. The war years were spent in the Government House in the Bahamas. They returned to Paris after the war and in 1953 took a long lease on a house in the Bois de Boulogne. They also had a country home in a converted mill at Gif-sur-Yvette in the valley of the Chevreuse. There they continued to live, travelling quite frequently in Europe and the United States. The Duchess of Windsor's visits to England were private, short and few. The style of "Royal Highness", though accorded to the Duke of Windsor, was not extended to the Duchess. She was not particularly distressed by this slight, except insofar as it mortified the Duke. The icy disapproval with which Queen Mary refused his wife, and the refusal of his brother the King to receive her, hurt him deeply. When they were in Spain after the German occupation of France, the Duke of Windsor was anxiously communicating with Churchill with a view to finding active employment in the war. Churchill wanted him to return to England, but the Duke made it a condition that his wife should be properly recognized and received. Unable to obtain assurances on this point from Buckingham Palace, and unable to persuade the Duke to withdraw his condition, Churchill invited him to assume the governorship of the Bahamas. The continuing frigidty of the Court remained an obstacle to the Windsors' return to England and to taking any part in the duties of royalty. The Duchess was never received by King George VI. Queen Elizabeth II met her privately in 1965 when they both visited the Duke in the London Clinic. Two years later the Duke and Duchess were invited to attend the unveiling of a memorial plaque to Queen Mary at Marlborough House. It was more a family than an official occasion, according to a guarded comment from the Palace. But it was the first meeting between the Queen and the Duke and Duchess in public. They met again in spring of 1972 when the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh called on the Windsors during a visit to France. It was a poignant occasion, for the Duke was by now gravely ill and died soon afterwards, in that same year. The Duchess came to England for the funeral, staying at Buckingham Palace at the invitation of the Queen. In the years that followed her husband's death the Duchess suffered progressively from arthritis and in the late 1970s became increasingly bedridden. In her frail condition the continuing flow of publications and television documentaries about her romance deeply upset her and in 1982 she had authorised a biography, 'The Duke of Windsor's War', in an attempt to set the record straight.



BILL EDRICH Popular and prolific run-scorer for England

Going to Australia for the first time in 1946-47, he was England's highest scorer in the Test Matches, and at home during the glorious summer of 1947 he and Compton broke one batting record after another. Compton had undisputable genius; Edrich was born with a talent which he turned into riches. Compton communicated a sense of youthful enjoyment to the crowd; Edrich set them talking of his concentration or of his old-fashioned pulls, or of a vicious hook or a delicate cut. Together in 1947, whether for Middlesex or England, the "Middlesex twins", as they were known, were a terrible pair to tackle. In the Test Matches, Edrich averaged 110 and Compton 94. And into the bargain Edrich opened England's bowling, taking 16 wickets in four Test Matches, which was more than any other bowler except Wright. He had reached his peak in 1947, although from 1949 onwards he played a further 14 times for England. When he settled in he was as powerful a hitter as ever; but the golden days were over. Against New Zealand in 1949 he was one of six Englishmen to average over 50 in the Test Matches. In 1950 he played an important innings of 71 in the First Test Match against the West Indies. He was dropped after the Second Test Match of that series, and not until 1953, when England were searching for determination and experience with which to counter the Australians, was he recalled. In the first two Test Matches England's batting was precarious; for the last time, Edrich returned, and when England won a famous victory

osing six seasons through the War, he scored 86 centuries. He took 479 wickets, five of the fastest bowlers in the country and later as an off-spinner. In his 39 Test Matches he scored 2,440 runs, including six centuries, and took 21 wickets. He held 522 catches, which was more than any of his contemporaries. He shares with Compton the third-wicket record for England in Test cricket, set up when they made 370 together against South Africa at Lord's in 1947. Such was his love for cricket that, after leaving Middlesex, he played for his native county, Norfolk, from 1959 until 1971, by when he was 55. For most of that time he captained them, never losing his ability to enthuse. Harold Arlen, the composer of "Over the Rainbow" and many other ballad tunes from the 1930s and 1940s which have had enduring popularity, died on April 23 at his New York home. He was 81. Born Hyman Arluck in Buffalo, Arlen was, like many another light music composer before him, the son of a cantor at his local synagogue, and it was there that he made his own singing debut, standing on a chair so that the congregation could see him. Later, dropping out of school as a teenager, he formed his own three-piece band, acting as pianist, lyricist and arranger. In 1929 he teamed up with the lyric writer Ted Koehler to write "Get Lucky" which made a hit for them both when sung by the slim, blonde Ruth Etting in the Broadway show, 9.15 Revue.

HAROLD ARLEN

The pair's "Stormy Weather" was also to have immense success and was followed by a string of hits which have become standards. Arlen wrote the scores for many films including 'The Wizard of Oz', and it was "Over the Rainbow" lyricist E. Y. Harburg - from this movie, which was immortalised by Judy Garland and became virtually adopted as an anthem of hope by a generation of children groping its way out of Depression. Garland's stage rendering of the song suggested a brief suspension of awareness of the impending tragedy of her own life, and it was one thing she would never joke about. "It's kind of sacred, I don't want anybody anywhere to lose the thing they have about that song."



A service cricket match gave him his chance. He met a wing commander who was a keen follower of the game, and Edrich had his wish. He was commissioned in December, 1940, gaining promotion seven months later from flight lieutenant to acting squadron leader. On August 12, 1941, while serving with No 21 Squadron, he took part in a daylight attack by Blenheim bombers on the great power stations near Cologne. The mission earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross. As a Test all-rounder, Edrich's best days were ahead of him. He became, with Compton and Hutton, one of the three most prolific run-scorers in England.

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هذه امه الاصل

THE ARTS

Television
Rapping reggae

From its start a month ago *Club Mix* (Channel 3) has promised to be one of the rare instant successes in the world of television entertainment. Over the past weeks it has sustained, and even increased, the irresistible verve with which it presents black and black-influenced entertainment cut together with social and political comment in the style originally adopted by the rock series *The Tube*.

Club Mix evidently defines "black" as predominantly Afro-Caribbean, and the tenor of the show is of rap, reggae and anti-racism. The pool of undiscovered talent on which it is able to draw seems bottomless.

The programme titles run over archive film of Harlem's Cotton Club, which sets the visual style of deliberately tawdry sophistication. The studio audience mostly wear suits or evening dresses, and are seated with champagne glasses at elegant restaurant tables to watch the performers on a cabaret-size stage. This audience could never face the accusation levelled at their *Top of the Pops* counterpart of shuffling around the studio like the gallery-slaves in *Revlon*. Their attention and involvement contribute considerably to the show's appeal.

The overall level of excitement is heightened by very fast editing, with cut-aways to the audience and near subliminal length and iron discipline applied to the natural tendency of rap poets to saunter through their verse for several hours longer than would be necessary to get their message across.

This staccato-style appeared to unnerve last night's guest, the author James Baldwin, who seemed more accustomed to the discursive literary interview. Prompted by the interviewer Baz Humphrey, Baldwin contrived to compress the message of his new book on the Alabama child-murders into a brief observation that the black population of America have deduced from the Western powers' failure to promote human rights in South Africa that the West's self-appointed role as the civilizers of other races is a sham. This was an engagingly brief thought, and it seemed a pity to entertain a guest of Baldwin's stature for so short a time.

Club Mix is made for Channel 4 by London Weekend Television and is a natural development of that company's long-term commitment to programming for the capital's ethnic minorities. Were the series judged on its entertainment value alone, it would undoubtedly find a place on the main ITV network; however it seems likely that its political content will ensure that it remains classified as minority viewing.

Celia Brayfield

Cinema
A director's triumph as scholar and visionary

Caravaggio (15)
Lumière

The Lightship (15)
Odeon Haymarket

Marie (15)
ABC Shaftesbury Avenue

Remo - Unarmed and Dangerous (15)
Odeon Leicester Square

Crimewave (PG)
Cannon Pantons Street

For an artist whose films have until now been made on derisory budgets and reached only a small art-house audience, Derek Jarman's prominent and controversial position in contemporary British cinema may seem surprising. As Alan Parker's recent television documentary on British films revealed, Jarman is anathema to the ascendant sector of the British cinema establishment - partly because of his ability to achieve so much with so little, but also for his fierce and articulate criticism.

Channel 4's screenings of his work moreover were made the excuse for the Churchill obscenity bill. Ironically this was inspired by *Sebastiane*, an indulgent piece of homoeroticism that is perhaps Jarman's least significant work, than by *Jubilee*, whose purposes were essentially moralistic, a prediction (rather accurate) of the growth and sources of violence in contemporary British society. MPs were apparently shown selected excerpts, which may have misled them. The murder of Nancy or Shakespearean slaughter scenes isolated from their context might also attract a well-intentioned lobbyist to prohibit Dickens or the Bard.

Operetta
HMS Pinafore
Old Vic

Short of the forthcoming re-enactment of *Young England* it is hard to imagine a more British spectacle than this Dublin revival of *Pinafore*. With confident imperial pomp proceeding from the pit, a freshly scrubbed chorus pours on to the freshly scrubbed deck, joining hands to mime the wild sea waves, reflecting every crisis in the lives of their betters in loyal union, and high-kicking their way through the final anthem to English nationalism.

Directed by Joe Dowling from Art O'Brien's Gaiety Theatre original, the production takes full advantage of Ireland's unspoilt attachment

to the Victorian stage, and recognizes that mock-heroic jokes only work on the heroic scale. The best joke of the evening is still Gilbert's own huge patriotic hymn (set as a "God is an Englishman" march) on behalf of a total nonentity with nothing to recommend him apart from his place of birth. But the show is brimming with new gags, some of which would have brought its creators out in a cold sweat, and none of which would have worked but for the stylistic accuracy and full-blooded scale of the operation.

Pinafore makes double mock of the pen-pushing top brass and the class-defying love-match. To this end, Mr Dowling brings on a lowly lover (William Relton) who proclaims his patrician origins with every turn of his lordly profile, and a Josephine (Michelle Todd) who positively hammers him into the ground when he first makes his advances from the lower deck. The main honours of the production, though, go to their matchmaking, social-climbing elders.

Gaiety spectators on the famous night when Alan Devlin threw in the towel and walked off without singing "When I was a Lad" can now make up for their loss and see him not only tearing through that number but converting Sir Joseph Porter KGB into a grizzled firt who cannot inspect a ship's crew without goosing the front rank; and who gets into his courtship stride with mandolin serenades and adipose swoops from the rigging.

His raunchy nuptial dance (incorporating tap and leaping) is a conspicuous triumph of technique over physique, and also a great moment in his partnership with Paul Bentley's Captain Corcoran. Mr Bentley's ringing tenor is the best voice in a vocally good company, and he also uses it to spectacular comic effect in a performance of ramrod rectitude and cut-glass vowels that push the figure of the true-blue British officer to an egregious extreme.

There are also eye-catching performances in Anita Reeves's buxom Buntercup and John Kavanagh's carbundled Dick Deadey.

Irving Wardle

Caravaggio, as it happens, should offend no one; indeed, a more aggressive stance would have seemed appropriate both to its subject and to Jarman's frustrations in making the film. He nursed the project through seven years, innumerable scripts and even more financial refusals before getting funding from the British Film Institute Production Fund and Channel 4. The struggles and triumphs are recorded in a handsome book of the film (Thames and Hudson, £9.95), an ingenious collage of script, images, creative reflections and a commentary of passages from Caravaggio's contemporaries.

"The narrative of the film is constructed from the paintings." In the process of construction, Jarman combines scholar, painter and visionary. Exploring Caravaggio's world and pictures, he speculates on the people in the paintings ("he claimed that he imitated his models so closely that he never made a single brushstroke that he called his own", wrote Bellori) and finds in them the characters and dramas of Caravaggio's violent private life.

The film is built around a series of tableaux showing Caravaggio at work on a number of major paintings. It re-creates his studio, the half-done pictures (cleverly reproduced by Christopher Hobbes), the posed models, the furnishings, the light, the concentration of the work. In the process, Jarman learns and conveys much about the painter's technique - how for instance he always lit his compositions from the same side.

With minimal resources, but with Caravaggio in command, Jarman and his young photographer Gabriel Beristain create real spectacle - all done with a few flats, crimson curtains and depths of darkness like the painter's own. The riches of Cardinal del Monte's treasure-house are suggested by mysterious shapes under dust-sheets which reveal no more than a monumental sculpted foot, a rich carpet and a golden bauble. Faces and bodies are a part of the design: stage actors (Nigel Terry as Caravaggio, Sean Bean, Tilda Swinton, Michael Gough, Nigel Davenport) mingle with Caravaggio types found in the streets, some of them in the Isle of Dogs, where the film was shot in an old warehouse.

Alongside, Jarman employs a system of anachronisms (costumes in Italian Neo-Realist style, a typewriter, a calculator, modern street-noises and contemporary slang) whose purpose is not entirely apparent. Perhaps the mild shock-effect was calculated to offset the static impression of the tableau structure and reflective scholarship. Jarman has wormed a conventional narrative out of the pictures, but it moves in fits and starts, and the dramatic denouement, when it comes, is perversely thrown away. These are faults easily forgiven in an enterprise so original and in one of the most visually handsome of British films.

Terry Skolimowski's *The Lightship* uses a novella by Siegfried Lenz, *Das Feuerschiff*, for a variation on the theme of *Key Largo*: an isolated group of men - the crew of a lightship rusting off the coast of Norfolk, Virginia - are menaced by a trio of pathological criminals on the run. (As a matter of record the film was actually shot off the island of Sylt, West Germany. Lightships are now virtually extinct in the USA, though some 200 were still in service in 1955, the time in which the action of the film is set.)

At one level - the most successful - the film is an intriguing suspense thriller. The crew and the invaders weave through the labyrinth of the old vessel, spying, plotting, watching for a chance to strike. Violence explodes recurrently, only to subside once more into the menacing quiet of waiting. Underlying this is Skolimowski's effort to emulate the metaphorical content of the original. Captain Miller and Mr Caspary, the dandified leader of the gangsters, respectively personify good and evil; but while Miller is permanently beset by conscience, Caspary justifies all his actions with perverse moralistic argument.

There are other parallels and

contrasts. Miller has brought his young son aboard to get the boy out of trouble with the police, in much the same way as Caspary is offering parental protection to the psychotic brothers who make up his gang. But while Miller's son (Michael Lyndon, the director's own son) bitterly resents his father, the crazy brothers are devoted and obedient "children". It is engaging, but a degree of schematicism becomes more evident as each main character is allotted his confessional speech.

Klaus Maria Brandauer and Robert Duvall were apparently first intended to play Caspary and Miller respectively; but then Skolimowski decided to work against type and reversed the roles. The result is a lively duel between two larger-than-life actors, Brandauer bearing his load of guilt like a

latter-day Emil Jannings and Duvall affecting a serpentine hiss and a complex of mannerisms.

US war machine. Directed by Guy Hamilton, the film never makes up its mind whether it is James Bond tongue-in-cheek or *Rambo* violence, pulp thriller or martial arts movie. As it is, its main attraction is a weird performance by a heavily disguised Joel Grey, as the antique oriental tutor of tough cop Fred Ward.

Sam Raimi's *Crimewave* at least has a firm conviction that it means to be funny, though it only manages it in a throwaway line here and there. For the rest actors and plot are so hectically out of control that the film can only be cautiously recommended for the most uncritical under-sixes.

David Robinson

Concert
RLPO/Hickox
Philharmonic Hall,
Liverpool/Radio 3

Of all our orchestras that have to operate in the cold weather outside the BBC, none does more to encourage new British music than the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic, which was one reason why it was so unjust that they should have been most at risk from the recent adjustments to local government. Happily the immediate future of the orchestra and its hall now looks more secure, and long may they thrive while they offer programmes such as this. The idea of a St George's Day concert might suggest a Last Night of the Proms out of season, but in Liverpool, along with the Elgar-arranged National Anthem and *Belshazzar's Feast*, it meant the first public performance of a half-hour work by Geoffrey Poole.

Based in Manchester, where he teaches at the university, Poole is probably less well known than many of his southern colleagues, which is a pity, for his music has a naked honesty that compels respect. In the fierceness of his gestures and his disinclination to develop and connect he might suggest comparison with the young Penderecki, though with the vital difference that

his work is altogether more human and personal in tone: it offers a rare experience of direct encounter with a living sensibility.

This is certainly the case with *Visions*, which was written 10 years ago and shaped then by the disaffection, violence and pessimism of that period of disintegrating dreams. Judged as a professional composition, the work has little defence against charges of structural incoherence, weakness of orchestration and limitation of idea, yet I can think of few other pieces that so accurately record what it was like to be alive in 1976, in that moral malaise that had its more extreme manifestation in punk.

At the same time, in this powerful performance under Richard Hickox, *Visions* reminded one of the similarly titled paintings by Schoenberg; technical skill may be manifestly lacking, but the work needs that lack in order to communicate as it does, with brutal frankness. There are three movements and, though each falls into several bits and pieces, there is a kind of emotional necessity to the opening pattern of frustrated expression (percussion cracking down on any expansiveness), followed by a dance towards a barbaric march and then a jubilation that immediately keeps stuttering to a halt and quickly turns sour. It might sound crazy to end a piece on this scale with a coda for trombone, tuba and percussion, quietly and repetitively muttering disgruntlement to one another, but that is just a single example of Poole's candour.

The RLPO, and the Melos Trust, are to be congratulated for bringing to light a piece so thoroughly unfashionable in its vivid intentions, yet so strikingly true to its age.

It is so individual a work that it held its own alongside Delius's *Brigg Fair* and even the Walton. The Delius was sentimentalized by Mr Hickox, but *Belshazzar* is blissfully immune to attack of that kind, and a thoroughly good time was had by all, including the members of the Liverpool Philharmonic Chorus and the soloist Stephen Roberts.

Paul Griffiths



Caravaggio (Nigel Terry) with stigmata clearly indicated by Doubling Thomas

Caravaggio (Nigel Terry) with stigmata clearly indicated by Doubling Thomas

Caravaggio (Nigel Terry) with stigmata clearly indicated by Doubling Thomas

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Sohio in 26% fall

British Petroleum's United States subsidiary, Sohio, has reported first-quarter earnings for this year down by 26 per cent compared with the same period last year as a result of falling crude oil prices.

The company yesterday reported earnings of \$208 million (£136 million, \$1.08 per share), with an unchanged dividend of 70 cents per share.

Strike move

The Norwegian Minister of Labour, Mr Arne Rettedal, called the parties in Norway's offshore workers' dispute to a meeting yesterday after a last mediation effort failed.

Wimpey rise

George Wimpey, the builder, lifted profits from £38.2 million to £46.9 million before tax in the year to December 31.

Tip Top debut

Tip Top Druggsters is coming to the market with an offer for sale of £3.2 million shares at 160p. This represents 28 per cent of the issued share capital.

Kleinwort buy

Kleinwort Benson, the bank advising Exel in its defence against the Demerger Corporation's £170 million takeover bid, has bought 460,000 Exel shares at 40p, about 1 per cent of the company.

Water choice

J Henry Schroder Waggs and Co, the merchant bank, has been chosen to advise the Government on plans for the privatization of water authorities.

Hiram 'deal'

The chairman of Allied-Lyons, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, said that Gulf Canada's success in acquiring control of Hiram Walker Resources had resolved but did not affect Allied's binding contract to buy Hiram's wine and spirit division for Can\$2.6 billion (£1.2 billion).

P&O bids £526m for OCL and Stock Conversion

By Richard Lander

Sir Jeffrey Sterling's P&O group came up with a double-headed bid yesterday with a £377 million takeover offer for the Stock Conversion property company and the purchase for £149 million of 53 per cent of Overseas Containers Limited (OCL).

While the OCL deal, which will make P&O the sole owner of the container shipping group, was made with the full agreement of the two vendors, Stock Conversion rejected the P&O bid as inadequate and unacceptable in form.

However P&O already has an irrevocable acceptance for 26.5 per cent of Stock Conversion's shares from Stockley, the fast-growing property firm set up less than three years ago which is backed by Mr Jacob Rothschild.

P&O is offering four shares for every three Stock Conversion shares. There is a cash alternative of 676p. Stock Conversion closed 5p higher yesterday at 710p and P&O fell 4p to 536p.

The offer is pitched at a 23 per cent premium to Stock Conversion's disclosed net asset value of 585p a share. However, Stock Conversion said the 585p figure was not comprehensive and promised a full independent valuation of the company's property portfolio.

Stock Conversion's share price has climbed sharply over the last 12 months amid speculation over what would come of the unwelcome stake purchased for 600p a share a year ago by Stockley. Talks between the two companies discussed possible mergers or one firm taking over the other, but ended fruitlessly last week.

P&O, which has the option of retaining the shares pledged by Stockley even if the bid lapses, said it may also expand present joint ventures undertaken with Stockley if the offer succeeds.

In the other deal, P&O is paying Ocean £93 million cash for its 33 per cent stake in OCL while British & Commonwealth is receiving £56 million in shares and cash for its 20 per cent share in the company.

In connected transactions, Ocean is buying P&O's 50 per cent stake in the jointly-owned Panococean Storage and Transport bulk liquid storage group with P&O to place its 14.5 million shares — a 13 per cent stake — in the market at 190p. Ocean shares closed 15p lower at 189p while British & Commonwealth was unchanged at 346p.

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Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet Sterling cuts knots to clear the decks

Sir Jeffrey Sterling has chosen his time carefully to cut two complex knots — and draw the threads together to make an even more formidable group.

Three-way ownership of OCL stems from its formation in 1965. The chain of share stakes that starts with P & O's holding in European Ferries, and ran through Ferries' stake in the dynamic property company Stockley to Stockley's long-expected takeover bid for Stock Conversion is of more recent and more accidental construction.

By dealing with both these complex situations simultaneously, Sir Jeffrey has resolved two problems for P & O, provided the bid for Stock Conversion goes through.

In the first place P & O shares had risen far ahead of their asset value. Buying the legacy of Joe Levy and Robert Clark boosts P & O asset value by 40-50p per share on an updated valuation (say 800p per share) for Stock Conversion.

At the same time, the scheme gives P & O a fine mature portfolio to put its managers to work on themselves or through an existing joint venture company with Stockley, whose Stuart Lipton is an old associate of Sir Jeffrey's from the early days.

Consolidating the whole of OCL instead of just 47 per cent will not exactly get round the expected problem that the container line's profits are set to fall from £70 million to nearer £50 million this year. It will, nonetheless boost P & O's earnings per share enough to counteract any dilution from the Stock Conversion deal, partly through reducing OCL's tax charge.

The whole is a classic Sterling deal, simultaneously improving its finances, giving the group a better looking profile of solid sectors and confirming its reputation for aggressive financial and management action. So, despite the prospective issue of so much P & O stock, P & O shares rose sharply, for the £526 million package is likely to make P & O even more of a core shareholding for institutions.

Considering these basic rules, the spread of performance remains astonishing. Among the thousand odd funds analysed by WM, total returns ranged from almost 50 per cent in one or two cases to minus 4.6 per cent in the case of one unfortunate fund that put too much money into North American venture capital projects. The fate of UK Provident showed that, if you are clever enough, you can lose money even in today's markets.

Indeed, trustees might be as worried about the funds that returned almost 50 per cent as the one that lost money. Spreading risk means accepting that, while individual sections of a fund portfolio should be pushed to perform well, funds as a whole should not go for glory. UK Provident demonstrated the danger that pension fund managers may be tempted to go for broke when competition for personal pensions is as cut-throat as it has now become.

There is also a danger in easy times. In the first three months of the year funds have been able to earn returns of 15 per cent. Some of the wise, if not smart, money is, however, now going into fixed interest stocks and even index-linked gilt-edged, which was a big drag on the performance of some major funds last year.

As opponents of overseas investment would point out, pensioners would have fared better last year if the funds had kept their money on the London Stock Exchange. But that would have been a mistake, for while funds need to perform as well as they can at the margin, good investment requires managers to spread the risk and to make sound strategic decisions (such as investing on the continent last year).

Over the past five years Siebe has spent more than £160 million on successful acquisitions. Less than a year ago Siebe doubled its share capital through a rights issue to finance the £78 million acquisition of CompAir, the industrial compressors division of IC Gas.

Earlier this month APV announced doubled profits of £15 million for 1985 after a rationalization programme undertaken the previous year, when profits collapsed by £10 million.

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Schroders to advise on water sell-off

By Jeremy Warner
Business Correspondent

Schroders, the merchant bank, has been chosen to advise the Government on the privatization of the 10 regional water authorities in England and Wales.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, said yesterday that Schroders had been selected from a list of seven applicants for what is likely to be the biggest and most complex series of flotations in the Government's privatization programme.

Mr Baker said Schroders would have a pivotal role in helping the Department of the Environment set up the financial and regulatory framework for the new companies, in preparing them for sale, and in developing flotation and marketing strategies.

The Government hopes to privatize as many as five of the authorities before the next election, raising up to £5 billion for the Exchequer.

Officials at the Department of the Environment are working overtime to produce the necessary legislation for introduction by the beginning of the next session of parliament. This would enable the first of the flotations to take place by the end of next year.

The five authorities thought most appropriate for a stock market quote are Thames, whose chairman, Mr Roy Watts, has been one of the foremost advocates of privati-



Kenneth Baker: pivotal role for bank

zation, Severn-Trent, Southern, Anglian and Northumbrian. The Department of the Environment's water directorate has been reorganized to help speed through the privatizations which pose formidable regulatory and marketing problems.

Schroders has been hired to coordinate and manage all the advice the Government commissions from the City. The contract is a considerable boost for the merchant bank's corporate finance department which is building important role in the Government's privatization programme.

Schroders advised the Government on the two Associated British Ports issues, the Jaguar flotation and the last sale of Cable & Wireless shares.

Share price slide continues as blue chips lead losers

STOCK MARKET REPORT

A near 25 per cent fall in first-quarter profits from ICI gave stock markets another severe bruising yesterday.

The mood was already nervous before the figures were announced soon after midday but prices carried on sliding after the announcement which disappointed even the most pessimistic forecast.

The FT 30-share index fell 14.0 points to close at 1,348.0 while the wider FT-SE 100 index finished at 1,615.5, down 17.2.

ICI itself closed 15p down at 914p, having tumbled to 890p immediately after the news. Other leaders to show double figure losses included Blue Circle at 651p down 12p ahead of next Tuesday's result and Grand Met 18p lower at 370p among a weak hotel sector upset by the bomb blast in Oxford Street.

Earlier share prices had begun well after another clutch of takeover bids. The long-awaited offer from P&O for Stock Conversion was announced together with the expected OCL deal with British and Commonwealth and Ocean Transport.

Stock Conversion, a strong market this week, added 5p to 710p as the company later rejected the terms. Stockley who accepted the offer on behalf of its 26 per

cent holding in Stock Conversion eased 3p to 84p while European Ferries with a holding in Stockley fell 8 1/2p to 152p as hopes of an outright bid from P&O faded.

Ocean Transport, also a rumoured target from the property and shipping groups, declined 14p to 190p but British and Commonwealth hardened 2p to 348p after touching 365p in early trading.

Elsewhere on the bid front APV jumped 206p to 556p on the 575p terms from Siebe 10p lower at 885p.

Robert Moss shares were marked up 44p to 139p on the surprise offer from Buzzi while Canveroor, suspended

earlier this week at 60p, returned at 93p on the bid from Cadbury 5p down at 172p.

Burnett & Hallamshire gave up 3p to 20p on the 23p offer from Anglo United Development 3p easier at 29p.

The latest batch of takeovers stimulated other potential candidates. Rotaflex rose 7p to 313p following Wednesday's unwelcome offer from Ernest Lighting. Good Relations climbed 20p to 170p on revived reports of a bid while others to attract speculative support included Aim Group at 109p, Sirdar 168p and Willis Faber 437p between 8p and 18p higher.

Wimpey gained 6p to 182p after better than expected profits. Williams Holdings plunged 55p to 640p on the completion of the Fairey acquisition.

Reed International shares were another weak spot at 682p down 27p. Wadkin, reporting next Monday, added 10p to 348p but Inchcape with results due next Tuesday lost 20p to 340p.

Cable and Wireless succumbed to profit-taking at 680p down 20p. Stores finished above the worst with Woolworth 5p better at 840p and Ward White up 2p at 296p ahead of Monday's results.

Strand Riley, whose chairman denied knowledge of any bid approaches on Wednesday, fell 9p to 97p. Good profits supported Office and Electronics at 248p up 5p but disappointing statements knocked 10p to 12p from S Casket at 41p, Norman Hay at 93p and J W Spear at 190p.

Newcomer D Y Davies recorded a 22 per cent premium in first dealing at 177p. Telecomputing at 192p up 22p and Stainless Metal shares 171p up 15p were wanted on speculative demand. Profit-taking knocked 2p from Associated Heat Services at 425p.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	Realty Useful (830p)	348 +8
Abbott M V (180p)	SAC Int (100p)	136 +3
Ashtey (L) (135p)	Temperton (215p)	150
BPP (180p)	Sigmar (101p)	210 -3
Brookmont (180p)	Stewart & S (97p)	74 +1
Chancery Secs (83p)	Spice (80p)	120
Cow 9th A 2000	Tech Comp (130p)	25
Cranwell M (85p)	Underwood (180p)	182 -1
Davies DY (155p)	Wellcome (120p)	186 -6
Dialene (128p)	W York Hosp (50p)	164
Financor (L) (10p)	Wickes (140p)	89
Gold Gem Trst (165p)		47
Granville Surface (56p)		281 -2
Hees (58p)		145 +2
IS Petrology (180p)		110
Jarvis Porter (105p)		198 -5
Kilmarck (118p)		suspended
Lee Int (180p)		143
London (115p)		160 -2
Lodge Care (70p)		118 +2
Macro 4 (105p)		
Mervale M (115p)		
Norank Sys (80p)		

Market scents a fair wind for George Wimpey

George Wimpey's fortunes may have reached a turning point yesterday. Its results for 1985 were good enough to suggest that change is at hand under way: the stock market certainly thought so and marked the shares up 14p to 190p.

Profits rose by 23 per cent to £46.9 million before tax despite an £11.6 million exceptional item. Margins rose by a full point to 5.1 per cent. While that is still low, it represents a huge improvement on past performance.

The company has been plagued in recent years by problem contracts and last year was no exception, with £11.6 million charged above the line in respect of work in Singapore and £4.3 million below the line, including a £6.6 million provision for a Saudi joint venture.

The chairman, Mr Cliff Chetwood, who took up his post two years ago, says these problems were inherited from the previous management, implying that there should be no recurrence.

Mr Chetwood has given similar assurances before, so caution is in order. The contracting business is, however, more strictly controlled now and the group seems confident about its future.

And now that it has reclaimed the title of Britain's largest housebuilder it is also optimistic about that area.

Market men expect Wimpey to sell the loss-making engineering, marine and offshore business, which has a book value of £9 million, and there were even suggestions yesterday that it might put the builders' merchandising business up for sale. That might fetch £30 million or more.

With property disposals to come, borrowings could soon be cut dramatically. Last year Wimpey's balance sheet debt rose from £174 million to £194 million or 42 per cent of shareholders' funds, but its off-balance-sheet debt was cut from £158 to £60.6 million. Total borrowings should fall again this year and next.

The scene is set for a great revival, assuming no more skeletons lurk in Wimpey's cupboard. But this year the group will have its work cut out to counter the effects of a higher tax charge. Last year's was only 9.6 per cent but that was abnormally favourable.

The share price is supported by growing belief that Grove Charity Management, which owns 49.9 per cent of the shares, will soon dispose of some or all of its holding. Confirmation would improve sentiment dramatically.

Tip Top Drugstores

Of the many new issues competing for attention, one which could interest investors is Tip Top Drugstores, the leading chain of drugstores in the North of England and Scotland.

The company was founded in 1967 by the chairman and managing director, Fred Brown, to sell toiletries and household products at discounted prices. The founder and his family will continue to control 72 per cent of the shares.

From its first store in York, the group expanded slowly at first, opening shops in prime sites with a minimum population catchment of 25,000. In 1982, it made its only acquisition, the loss-making Discount for Beauty chain, its main competitor, doubling its outlets at a stroke. The group now has 80 outlets.

The Discount for Beauty acquisition, which was losing £300,000 a year when it was taken over, has dented Tip Top's profit record as Tip Top itself was making only £516,000 pretax profit at that time. However, reorganiza-

tion and insipidness of the new stores into the group has paid off and the company is expected to make a pretax profit of £1.25 million for the year to May 31.

Tip Top sees drugstore chains as an expanding sector of the market.

The independent chemists, Boots, grocers and other toiletries retailers have all been losing market share to the drugstores. Tip Top's policy of selling quality goods at competitive prices in attractive shops should allow it to continue to steal the business away from the stumbling competition.

In addition to opening new shops, Tip Top is expanding its margins by developing a range of own brand lines. At present, 14 per cent of the £29 million turnover is own label.

Investors have the luxury of being able to compare Tip Top with similar companies. The USM-quoted Share Drug, which is most similar in size, stands on a multiple of 20, but if earnings are adjusted to Tip Top's May year end (instead of August), the multiple is nearer to 24. At a price of 160p, which capitalizes the company at £18.6 million, Tip Top is being offered on a multiple of 21.5, putting it on a 10 per cent discount.

This discount may be justified in that Tip Top is not well known in the South. The balance sheet is unimpaired, and the company will at the same time raise £2 million to accelerate the store opening programme.

Extel/Demoger

Will the Extel bells ring the changes on Monday? Decision time has come for shareholders considering whether to accept the Demoger bid.

Demoger has about 38 per cent of Extel, thanks to the support of Mr. Robert Maxwell and Mr. David Stevens, and is hoping it will achieve more than 50 per cent when the offer closes on Monday in order to compel the Extel board to recommend the terms. Otherwise, the offer, which requires 90 per cent acceptance, will lapse.

It has been a quirky affair. Demoger opened hostilities with an all-paper offer which was rejected in a somewhat cavalier fashion by Extel.

But it became more serious when Demoger surprisingly added a 40p-a-share cash alternative which caught Extel on the hop. There have been claims that Mr Maxwell was secretly behind the offer - he has vigorously denied this - and counter claims that Extel's bankers tried to pick up stock to frustrate the bid. But away from the rhetoric, the issues are fairly clear.

Extel's performance in recent years has not been dynamic. Opportunities have been missed. Some of Demoger's ideas for splitting the group into five separate arms and flooring them off are not particularly novel but they do make sense.

The assault has set Extel thinking hard. There are grounds for believing it considers some sell-off a good idea as that bids have been invited for its Royal advertising business.

The issue for shareholders is whether Extel offers better potential as an investment if left to pursue Demoger-style proposals itself or whether the group should be cannibalized along the lines suggested with an injection of fresh management.

If Extel's somewhat lacklustre handling of its defence is any guide perhaps its time has come. Shareholders could take a gamble on Demoger's paper. The more cautious would be best advised to sell in the market.

James Neill profit increases by 38%

By Teresa Poole

A £566,000 reduction in pension fund contributions helped James Neill Holdings, the toolmaker, achieve a 38 per cent increase in pretax profit to £5.02 million in 1985, exactly in line with the forecast at the time of the acquisition of Spear & Jackson, the garden tools manufacturer.

All the increase, which does not include any contribution from Spear & Jackson, arose in Britain where the re-organization of the group's toolmaking activities was completed at an extraordinary cost of £2.9 million.

The chief executive, Mr Peter Bullock, said that the company had moved quickly to integrate the two businesses, and cost saving measures worth £2.3 million in a full year had already been implemented.

The Spear & Jackson range of hand tools has been merged into Neill's Eclipse range and will be repackaged under the same colours, but both brand names will be maintained. The garden tools are to have their image updated in time for spring next year.

Results from Neill's overseas companies were dented by an anti-dumping action in Australia and adverse currency movements, and overseas operating profits suffered a £1 million downturn to produce operating losses of £506,000.

The first half of the group's current year is expected to show a fall in underlying profits after an unexpectedly low level of demand early in the year and the disruption of the re-organization, but the benefits of cost savings should come through in the second half.

The shares fell 4p to 204p.



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The battle to create Britain's biggest bank

Lloyd's Bank has launched a bid for Standard Chartered which would create Britain's biggest and the world's fifth

most profitable bank. The bid has been rejected. Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent, has been talking to the

chief executives of both banks to learn the arguments on which the shareholders will base their decision.

Standard Chartered

Differences of style mean a poor geographical fit

The tone of outrage in which Standard Chartered rejected the Lloyd's bid was partly because the bank had just completed a lengthy review of its corporate strategy. Mr Michael McWilliam, Standard's chief general manager, said: "The board is very literate in our corporate plan just now, and because we believe it is a good one the Lloyd's bid was rejected unanimously."

one is merely coordinated from London. Their local roots give stability and consistency in a volatile world."

Mr McWilliam insisted that Standard had survived in many countries by "conspicuous good citizenship"—cultivating close local contacts and sticking close with the local markets

But the outrage also stems from a deep feeling that the bid is inappropriate, and that Lloyd's argument of a neat geographical fit between the banks is spurious. "Lloyd's International business is structured quite differently from ours. They want to run a closely integrated business, centrally controlled from London. The absorption of Lloyd's Bank International into the main bank, and the way BLSA (Bank of London & South America) is run, are evidence of this. Their offices overseas are just an extension of the powerful British bank."



Michael McWilliam: local roots give stability

That is in complete contrast from what Standard Chartered is, on words to be. We have substantial banking businesses which have grown up inside different economies. In about 20 countries we are virtually the major national domestic bank. Each

through the had times as well as the good.

"African banking, particularly, requires flexibility and diplomacy. We have, for example managed to build businesses in black Africa and retained our presence in South Africa. I don't believe the

domestic bankers in London know anything about that.

"This worries our customers about the Lloyd's bid. Lloyd's lent heavily in South America and the Far East, for instance, and ran into horrendous problems. Lloyd's epitomizes what went wrong with the Open period of banking in the 1970s."

"They have acquired a poor name in the Far East where they tended to pull out of markets when things went wrong, such as withdrawing their Hong Kong headquarters to Tokyo. They pulled out of India in the 1960s and then got rid of their stake in Grindlays. Lack of consistency is an emotive thing in the Far East."

"South Africa will be embarrassing for Lloyd's—lobbyists and its customers won't like it if Lloyd's picks up a big exposure there."

"We are probably the biggest lender there and Lloyd's will not be able to get out of South Africa quickly. The £200 million we have in cross-border lending cannot be retrieved until the standstill ends."

"Selling Stanbic (the South African company) is not easy because South Africa's laws do not allow anyone more than 30 per cent ownership of a domestic bank."

Naturally, Mr McWilliam

is optimistic about the future for Standard:

"We are improving the management of our businesses and expect an improvement in earnings to build on last year's. Without ignoring our traditional areas of operation, most of our new investment is going into the United States, UK and Europe."

"We may also get stock exchange quotations for Union Bank in the US as well as our Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysian banks to show the real value of the best parts of our business. The London market does not always appreciate how much we are worth."

At the same time, Mr McWilliam concedes the need for a strong British earnings base. "We want a steady assurance of around 50 per cent of our earnings coming from the UK", he said.

"We want a middle market retail base and we already know we can build up our share of the corporate finance market. We have had talks with building societies, but we know that it will be at least four to five years before we can start making links with any."

There is always the old dream of a union with Royal Bank of Scotland.

"The time may not be right for either Standard or RBS yet, but it could be one day."



Lloyd's Bank's somewhat curious approach to Standard Chartered, when it sprung its first surprise announcement late on a Friday afternoon, stemmed partly from a sudden rise in Standard's share price in the preceding days. Lloyd's felt it had to put down its market before its intended 750p offer looked completely out of court.

Yet despite the hasty style of the initial approach, Lloyd's has a grand vision of the future with the two banks combined. Mr Brian Pitman, chief executive of Lloyd's, emphasizes two major benefits.

First, the takeover would give Lloyd's the benefit of sheer size in both capital and profit terms which, in today's markets with their financial megadeals, is essential for a world class bank.

"We would be the fifth biggest bank in world in profit terms and the tenth biggest in assets on 1984 figures", he said.

At the same time, Lloyd's/Standard would have something unique to offer in an untrilled international spread of banking business. According to Mr Pitman, "Citicorp is probably the only bank in the world that could compare itself to us on that score."

The payoffs in terms of customer relationships and range of services offered should be enormous. "We could handle virtually any aspect of trade finance almost anywhere in the world and arrange deals which other banks simply could not do. We are aiming at middle-market customers in this field—the multinationals do not need the help of banks to facilitate their international trade."

The takeover would also bring "considerable cost savings" (Lloyd's will not yet disclose how much) in two principal areas. Other economies would come from cutting back overlapping operations, particularly overseas. "In countries where both banks have offices the smaller would be closed down. That would probably mean closing more Lloyd's than Standard offices."

There are also potentially large tax advantages in adding Lloyd's British earnings base to set against Standard's overseas tax liabilities.

"For Lloyd's the takeover would bring entry into restricted domestic markets where Standard already has strong local franchises with long-established customer bases and a core of domestic deposits. We need to reduce

our dependence for earnings on the UK even though it is currently such a profitable market.

"As international banks we and Standard have exactly the same strengths but in different places. We understand the culture of the countries where we operate and do not believe



Brian Pitman: something unique to offer

in 'suitcase banking'—here today gone tomorrow banking."

At the same time, Mr Pitman conceded, Standard would bring to the group special skills that go with running successful overseas banks.

"Lloyd's needs Standard be-

cause we are not used to managing in places where Standard operates. We have oodles of experience running tricky banking businesses abroad.

"We know that local banking businesses need a high degree of autonomy. The integration of Lloyd's Bank International, for example, is only at the London level, while each local general manager makes his own decisions."

Mr Pitman sees no inconsistency in taking on Standard's large United States commitments so soon after selling Lloyd's Bank California.

"Union Bank is a successful business while LBC was not a good performer and its retail base did not fit in easily with the rest of Lloyd's."

As for South Africa, "we would continue Standard's policy of reducing its ownership in Stanbic, but we do not yet know what the practical possibility is of getting rid of it altogether."

"We would hope our customers would understand that we are not buying Standard for its South African commitments—they just happen to come with the deal. "It is undoubtedly one of the negatives about Standard and we believe we have reflected this in our offer price."

High-tech plan for Australian export drive

Although one of the most affluent countries in the world, Australia is more like a developing nation when it comes to overseas trade. Manufactured goods account for only 20 per cent of its exports.

Like many developing nations, Australia has suffered a steady deterioration in its terms of trade. Between 1972 and 1975 its surplus on agricultural and mineral exports was equivalent to more than 70 per cent of its imports. But 10 years later the figure was just over 50 per cent.

The trend is likely to continue, and Australia has to increase its exports of finished goods and services if its standard of living is not to decline. Farm and mine can no longer guarantee prosperity for the "Lucky Country."

Industrial goods are vital to protect country's standard of living

Australian manufacturers have traditionally been protected from foreign competition by high tariffs. They have catered primarily for the domestic market and have been slow to innovate.

At the beginning of the 1980s spending on research and development accounted for just over 1 per cent of gross domestic product, less than half the percentage for Sweden, for example. Of this, the government contributed about 80 per cent.

Since the Labour government came to power in 1983 it has tried to promote development of new products by Australian industry. Management and investment companies (MICs) have been licensed to provide venture capital to small, fast-growing firms which use new technology and have export potential. By the end of last year they had invested more than Aus\$25 million (£12.5 million) in 44 high technology ventures, mainly in the electronics, computer software, biotechnology and biomedical sectors.

One of the beneficiaries of this scheme is Vision Systems, of Adelaide, which has developed a computerized surveillance technique involving the digital processing of television images at high speed.

Formed in 1983, the company acquired its initial funds from local businessmen. But it was able to expand through an Aus\$1.2 million investment by one of the MICs, which were set up in 1984. Last November it raised a further Aus\$4 million by going public.

Another source of finance for hi tech ventures has been the stock market's second board. However, there is a feeling that too many companies with little likelihood of commercial success have been quoted.

As well as creating the MICs, the government has expanded the role of the Australian Industries Devel-

opment Corporation, directing it to lend money and expertise to hi tech companies.

It has also introduced a 150 per cent tax incentive for research and development in Australia, to bridge the gap between academic research and industry.

All these are general measures. The one sector chosen for special help is biotechnology, for which government grants are available.

An important reason for Australian industry's failure to innovate is high tariff protection. Average levels are about 15 per cent and more than 100 per cent for some items.

Tariffs on imported vehicles are being reduced gradually over seven years and a similar scheme is planned for textiles, clothing and footwear. Those on computer equipment and machine tools have been all but abolished and replaced by local subsidies.

Mr Barry Jones, the Minister for Science, says that firms with hi tech connections are beginning to reach the ranks of the top 200 Australian companies.

But he thinks there is a native pessimism which assumes that Australia is too small and isolated to be successful. This he calls "Pearse's syndrome," after the New Zealand aviator who is said to have achieved manned flight before the Wright Brothers but became discouraged by lack of support.

Another problem is that much of Australian industry is foreign-owned. Mr Jones believes that a head office is more likely to mass produce something invented in Australia back at home rather than locally, and he cites a vaccine against malaria and combus-

Ministers believe that nation is awakening to need for modernization

tion engines made of the ceramic PSZ (partially stabilized zirconia) as examples.

A more attractive model is product franchising, in which local companies are encouraged to develop items which the parent company then sells worldwide. This was pioneered in Australia by ICI and Philips.

Senator John Button, Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, pinpoints biotechnology, computer software and medical equipment as his country's hi tech strengths, and product innovation, marketing and design as its weaknesses.

Both ministers believe that Australia is awakening to the necessity of modernizing its industry, but that it has a long way to go.

Simon Scott Plummer

Between its launch in 1908 and its demise in 1927, Henry Ford's Model T became the best-selling car in the world. A remarkable feat considering its maker's measly attitude to colour.

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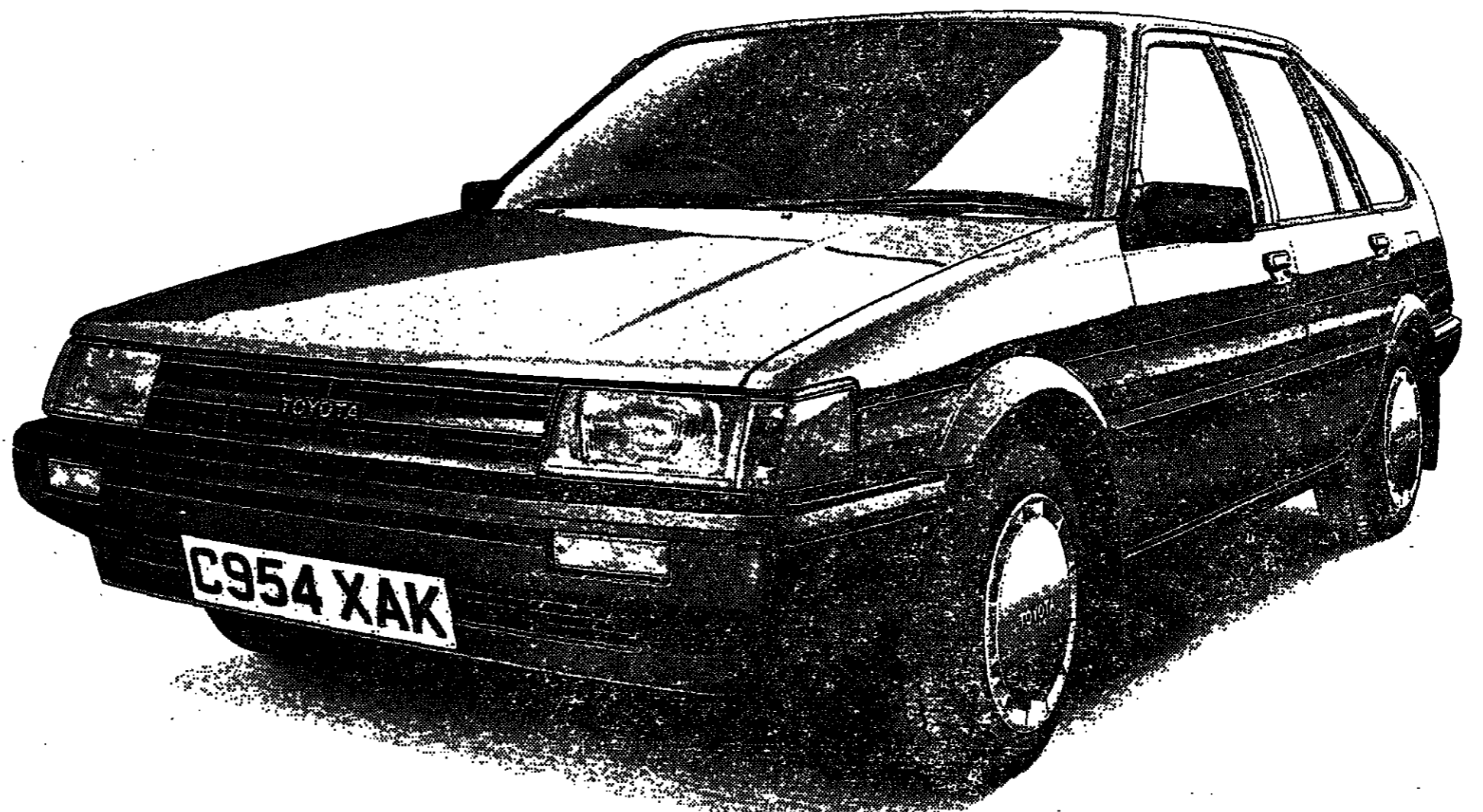
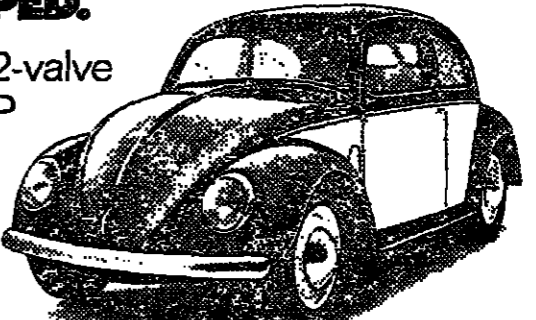
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WALL STREET

New York (Agencies) - Share prices were narrowly higher in active trading early yesterday. Interest-sensitive issues lagged on lingering concern that the rates had fallen as low as they would, traders said. The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.86 at 1,834.45 at one stage during the first hour of trade yesterday. Advancing shares were...

leading declining issues by a margin of six to five. The transportation average up 0.98 to 181.77, with utilities average up 0.51 at 188.14 and the 65 stocks average up 1.63 to 715.27. The New York Stock Exchange composite index edged 0.30 up to 139.64 while the American Stock Exchange index climbed 0.83 to 272.32.

Table with columns for company names (e.g., Amr, Axa, Allied Signal) and their respective stock prices and changes.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table showing Sterling spot and forward rates for various terms (1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 12 months) and locations (London, Amsterdam, etc.).

Sterling gained at the expense of most other leading currencies yesterday. Dealers said there was a switch out of the yen into sterling. The pound finished with a 95-point gain against the dollar at 1.5355, its highest level for three years.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table detailing money market rates (Base Rates, Treasury Bills, etc.) and gold prices (Gold 344.50-345.00, etc.).

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table listing dollar spot rates for various countries including Ireland, Netherlands, France, Germany, etc.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table showing other sterling rates for currencies like Argentine, Australia, Bahrain, etc.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Table listing London commodity exchange prices for items like Sugar, Coffee, etc.

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Table listing London metal exchange prices for various metals.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK

Table listing meat and livestock prices for different types of meat.

STANDARD CATHODES

Table listing standard cathode prices for various metals.

LEAD

Table listing lead prices for different grades.

POTATO FUTURES

Table listing potato futures prices for various varieties.

ZINC STANDARD

Table listing zinc standard prices.

SILVER SMALL

Table listing silver small prices.

WHEAT

Table listing wheat prices for different types.

COFFEE

Table listing coffee prices for various grades.

ALUMINUM

Table listing aluminum prices.

BARLEY

Table listing barley prices.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Large table listing various investment trusts with columns for name, price, and change.

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS

Table showing Euro money deposit rates for different terms and currencies.

GOLD

Table listing gold prices and related market information.

ECGD

Table listing ECGD (Export Credits Guarantee Department) rates.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table listing London financial futures prices for various instruments.

CANADIAN PRICES

Table listing Canadian prices for various commodities and stocks.

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Extremely large table providing detailed information on unit trusts, including names, prices, and changes across multiple columns.

Vertical text on the left margin: 'The courts will choose interest on p...', 'The courts will choose interest on p...'

Vertical text on the far left margin: 'The courts will choose interest on p...'

Vertical text on the right margin: 'The courts will choose interest on p...'

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

Bonuses to make it all worthwhile

By Teresa Poole

Directors and managers of small companies are increasingly being rewarded by profit-related bonus schemes.

Basic salaries for directors of companies with turnover up to £20 million rose by 4.8 per cent in 1985. But total earnings moved ahead by 7.5 per cent because of higher payments, which now account for an average 10.3 per cent of earnings.

A similar pattern was found for the managers of those companies who now earn an average 6.3 per cent through bonuses. Basic salaries were up 8.1 per cent and total earnings rose 8.7 per cent.

In the Small Business Review of the National Management Salary Survey, published this week by Remuneration Economics and the British Institute of Management, the trend towards performance-related remuneration packages was most marked for smaller companies (defined as having turnover up to £20 million).

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of BIM, commented: "Smaller companies are not prepared to accept an ongoing cost which may be next year they cannot afford."

The average gross earnings and percentage increases for the jobs in the survey were: chief executive £37,164 (6.4 per cent), other directors £28,762 (9.7), senior managers £19,861 (11), management £16,286 (8.1), senior management £13,644 (6.7) and middle management £11,600 (4.0).

The industries in which bonuses played the biggest part in determining salaries were banking, finance and insurance, chemicals, energy and allied industries. More than 16 per cent of individuals in the survey participated in a share-option scheme. Company cars were still one of the most common perks: 85.8 per cent of directors and 55.4 per cent of managers had the use of one.

The review covered 119 organisations and 1996 individuals. It is published by Remuneration Economics, Survey House, 51 Portland Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2SH.



Odile Slynn, left, and Hilary Tomlinson: French without fears

Le style français

By Peta Levi

Do you know how to answer the phone to a French client or how to behave in a French restaurant? The French are far less tolerant than the English of other people's lack of finesse.

In 1984 they took the innovative step (blessed by the university as a form of consultancy) of forming a partnership (cheaper than a limited company) called Executive French. They offer tailor-made courses in French, to suit individual needs, either at an office or home (within a 20-mile radius of Leighton Buzzard) on a £15 hourly rate, or in the form of a weekend (£240) or a one-day (£90) course in Odile Slynn's splendid 17th-century country house just outside Leighton Buzzard.

French-born Odile Slynn taught at Queen's College girls' school in London before moving to Buckingham University in 1980. Hilary Tomlinson taught

French at Buckingham for nine years before being promoted to an administrative post there. Hilary Tomlinson says they found the Milton Keynes Business Venture Scheme's free advice on setting up in business helpful; at the scheme's suggestion, they joined the local Chamber of Commerce. They started with a £1,000 budget and have kept within it. In the first year they had a brochure printed and sent it to about 50 local firms, and they advertised locally and in a national daily paper.

Odile Slynn says: "The results of the advertising, especially in the national paper - which was very expensive - were disappointing. One problem has been: 'How much is it worth spending on advertising?'"

Clients tend to come through word of mouth. For instance, Brian Lawrence, the managing director of Perfect Valois (part of a European subsidiary of an American company), manufacturers of valves and pumps used for scent bottles and aerosol sprays, which buys from France, is having lessons himself and has now sent on the course a young American employee, who speaks little French but is going soon to the French head office.

They made no profit in the first year, but £2,000 in the second. Hilary Tomlinson says: "We find it a constructive way of using spare time and get a lot of fun out of learning about people's businesses. Our biggest problem is to become known. If we did expand rapidly we would employ local part-time teachers."

RESTAURANT FOR SALE

The joint Receivers and Managers of a prestigious restaurant in Chelsea offer its entire assets for sale as a going concern.

For further information interested parties should communicate with the Joint Receivers and Managers:

Norman H. Davis and James R. Austin

47 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0DN Tel: 01-496 5001 - Telex: 892596

TWO UNIQUE EVENTS IN THE PROPERTY WORLD, UNDER ONE ROOF.

25-27 June 1986 Barbican Exhibition Hall, London EC2

PROBLEMS? Don't worry any more. Is your company having cash flow problems?

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY HOME OWNERS, Land with Development Potential.

PUBLISHING COMPANY seeks financial partner with approximately £55,000 available.

ESTABLISHED HIGH CLASS gift shops - cash business, Blackpool town centre.

SECURITY COMPANY South East based with prestige contracts offers cleaning, P.I. and Alarm Division.

WELL BRED NATIONAL HUNT PROSPECT Unraced 5-Y-O Bay Gelding by brave invader (USA) Just Dancer.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENT CAPITAL REQUIREMENT TO REFERENCE AND EX-PAID ESTABLISHED, PRIVATELY OWNED MAGAZINE COVERING A RAPIDLY EXPANDING SPORTING MARKET.

CAIRO A consultant office on 2 levels, fully furnished for sale or rent.

SECURED PROPERTY INVESTMENT 20% p.a. RETURN ON SECURED INVESTMENT CAPITAL

NEW MEASURING DEVICE D.M.C. - 100 Devises and sales agents at work.

CORPORATE FINANCE & INDUSTRIAL CONSULTANTS

AWARDBOND HOLDINGS LIMITED, AWARDBOND PROPERTIES SERVICES LIMITED, AWARDBOND SECURITIES LIMITED

Thompson Carpets Ltd. (in Receivership) The Receivers offer for sale the good-will and certain assets of the above company.

Damp-technik (UK) Every year over £7,000,000 worth of damage is caused to buildings in the UK through dampness, timber decay and insect attack.

PLC COMPANY manages established industrial or property assets on behalf of PLC's.

SURVEILLANCE MONITORING and colour surveillance equipment for both the private and public sectors.

W2 (OFF EDGWARE RD) No premium, 24 hr. action. Prestige furniture, carpeted offices with telephone and lift.

PALL MALL No Premium Prestige firm, carpeted showrooms offices with lift, telephone and lift.

CIRCULAR BUSINESS CENTRE MULTI USER ACCOUNTING COMPUTERS

EXPERIENCED WELL ESTABLISHED MOBILE WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR For greetings cards, small fancy goods in Central Midlands.

LIMITED COMPANIES from £99.50 inclusive

TELEX & FACSIMILE In today's modern age of advanced communications can your company afford to lose business by not having facilities?

IT WORKS FOR ME! A business I can run easily from home, with unlimited potential, an exclusive area, regular repeat orders.

PROMOTION PUBLICITY & MARKETING SPEEDY MAIL LETTERS a special service for business.

Your outstanding receivables purchased

We are one of the world's largest factor companies and we purchase receivables of all types and sizes.

Naturally Profitable Franchise's largest chain of Franchised Beauty Centres, with over 1000 outlets, is now expanding in the UK.

CONCORDANT ASSOCIATES

BUSINESS SERVICES

BUSINESS FOR SALE LUXURY SMOOKER CLUB NIGHT CLUB FOR SALE

SURVEILLANCE MONITORING and colour surveillance equipment for both the private and public sectors.

HOLIDAY CENTRE At Market Farm, Bedfordshire. Complete 2000 sq. ft. guest house with 20 beds and 20 en-suite bathrooms.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY Fully let modern town centre premises with 100 sq. ft. ground floor, 100 sq. ft. first floor, 100 sq. ft. second floor.

NATIONAL FRANCHISE - WATERBURY FISH SALE Attractive retail outlet with manufacturing facilities and central office.

SECRETARIAL RECRUITMENT AGENCY FOR SALE Well established in London, W.I. with turnover in excess of £500,000.

COMPUTERS & COMPUTING SERVICES

WE DON'T SELL COMPUTERS but we can tell you what to buy. For advice on the purchase of Microcomputers call 01-838 4330.

FINANCIAL SERVICES SOFTWARE Expert team with staff, recruitment, development, design, programming, installation, maintenance, repair, 24 hr. support.

MR FRIDAY ACCOUNTANT

Forty case studies of small-business ventures - some successful, some not, but all offering an insight into the typical problems of young businesses.

BRIEFING affecting small businesses. The Department of Employment has designed an employment form and a notice-board kit so employers can display in a simple way any information about their businesses.

CAPITAL CONSULTANTS ADVISERS TO THE BUSINESSMAN

Frameorama Based on the highly successful American Day Frame concept and using the new system we are now offering to selected applicants.

WOULD BE CAPTAINS! step out of that tube on to the beach. Boat Hire business Torquay main beach, pedalos, canoes, working boats, £59,500.

£22,000 REQUIRED FOR NEW "SECOND CITY" NEWSPAPER Vast projected profits, proven track record. Silent partner or Director required.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN? Franchising is a proven route to a successful business, of your own.

ELECTRONICS CO. Young with growth potential and frustrated by lack of Capital seeks person of sales background with Capital for equity participation.

SECURITY COMPANY South East based with prestige contracts offers cleaning, P.I. and Alarm Division.

DORSET Thriving small health food shop & living accommodation in market town, £46,000. Tel. 0258 72912.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF HIGH RETURN INVESTMENT IN MUSCAT, THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

MARKETING HISTORY Hard driving entrepreneurs needed for marketing and supervision in record breaking business. Highest earning potential.

WELL BRED NATIONAL HUNT PROSPECT Unraced 5-Y-O Bay Gelding by brave invader (USA) Just Dancer.

TELEX & FACSIMILE In today's modern age of advanced communications can your company afford to lose business by not having facilities?

FAST GROWING KITCHEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Takings £1m/annum. NET surplus £55,000. Assets £150,000 inc. 9,000 sq ft F.H. factory.

ROYAL MEMORABILIA FOR SALE Original 18th-century style silks handwoven in 1985 made available in this 60th birthday year of The Queen.

SECURED PROPERTY INVESTMENT 20% p.a. RETURN ON SECURED INVESTMENT CAPITAL

IT WORKS FOR ME! A business I can run easily from home, with unlimited potential, an exclusive area, regular repeat orders.

FOR SALE GARAGE PREMISES VACANT POSSESSION FREEHOLD

SUBSTANTIAL FUNDS AVAILABLE for the acquisition of private companies. Will consider joint ventures with established companies currently under financed.

NEW MEASURING DEVICE D.M.C. - 100 Devises and sales agents at work.

D.M.C. EQUIPMENT LTD 01- 629 1100

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BUSINESS (TO) BUSINESS

CLEAR YOUR SURPLUS STOCKS AT BARGAIN PRICES... ALEXANDRA PALACE... 01-930 8722

WITH STOCK MARKET OPTIONS it is possible to turn £1000 into £10,000 very quickly. Low known risk. DETAILS 01-930 8722

WHOLESALESALE 1/2 PRICE SALE OF NEW & GRADE GOVERNMENT SURPLUS CLOTHING

GEM DISCOUNTS U.K.'s largest mail order company... Phone 0244 549444

THIS IS A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. Ex small order stocks of... Tel: 0244 549444

CONTACT US NOW we are now... Phone 0244 549444

Continued on page 28

PUBLIC NOTICES NEW BILPH HANAP... Tel: 0244 549444

FINANCIAL NOTICES THE 1986 TRUST... Tel: 0244 549444

FRANCHISES FRANCHISE INVESTMENT... Tel: 0244 549444

LOANS & INVESTMENT CIRCUS £20K REQUIRED... Tel: 0425-479028

INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL PROJECT FINANCE... Tel: 01-248 0443

VENTURE CAPITAL REQUIRED £15,000 repay minimum... Tel: 0245 20275

INVESTMENT CAPITAL REQUIRED By property development... Tel: 0245 20275

DISTRIBUTORS & AGENTS SALES/SERVICE agents... Tel: 0245 20275

OFFICE EQUIPMENT & FURNISHERS GERMAN GOVERNMENT... Tel: 0245 20275

JUST DESKS Print and presentation... Tel: 0245 20275

BRISBAN LIMITED The Annual and Special... Tel: 0245 20275

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

CHANNEL TUNNEL NOTICE BY HERBY GREN... The Secretary of State for Transport has introduced into the House of Commons...

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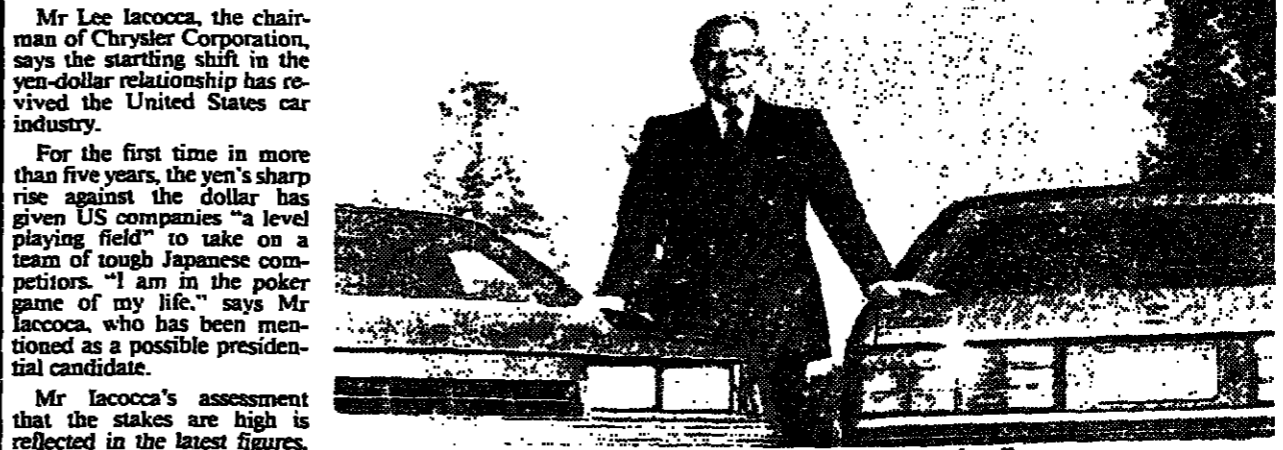
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Chrysler chief plays poker with Japanese competitors



High stakes: Lee Iacocca with a "buy American" message

Mr Lee Iacocca, the chairman of Chrysler Corporation, says the starting shift in the yen-dollar relationship has received the United States car industry.

For the first time in more than five years, the yen's sharp rise against the dollar has given US companies a level playing field to take on a team of tough Japanese competitors.

Mr Iacocca's assessment that the stakes are high is reflected in the latest figures. Last year, US car companies earned a combined profit of \$8 billion (£5.3 billion) on sales of \$170 billion, selling a total of 8.2 million cars, the same volume as in 1979.

But over the last five years, sales of imported cars jumped by 21.6 per cent to a record 2.8 million units. This trend is continuing. The Commerce Department estimates that imports could capture up to 36 per cent of the domestic market by 1988.

At present on a 10-city tour to promote Chrysler's new line of products, Mr Iacocca faces his business talk with a "buy American" message.

If the yen settles in the 170-180 range against the dollar and Japanese companies, as expected, raise their car prices by as much as \$1,000 per unit over the next six months, US car makers will have the opportunity to recapture domestic market share, Mr Iacocca says.

In the process, they hope to staunch the steady flow of job losses and car component company failures which has reshaped the US car industry.

Through a complicated web of joint ventures and cross-partnerships, US companies are increasingly buying and reselling cars of making them. All of the big US companies depend on foreign suppliers.

The name of the game is to shop the world. Mr Iacocca says, Chrysler, for example, has joint venture arrangements with Japan's Mitsubishi.

But by 1990, Mr Iacocca estimates the foreign made component of Chrysler cars will almost double to 18 per cent. This is the trend of the US industry; a domestic retrenchment which will result in the loss of manufacturing capacity of an estimated 30 per cent or 2.5 million cars over the next five years.

Bailey Morris

COMPANY NEWS

- PAUL MICHAEL LEASUREWEAR: No dividend for 1985 (1.25p). Turnover £5.87 million (£7.44 million). Pretax loss £54,000 (£297,500). Loss per share 0.27p (2.3p earnings).
CADBURY SCHWEPPE: An agreed offer is to be made for Carvermoor. Turnover £58 million either 95p in cash or 95p nominal of variable-rate loan notes. 1987/89. Earnings per share 1.99p (1.96p).
AKEZO: Sales for the first quarter of 1986 4,072.8 million (£469.2 million). Net income 218.7 million (£28 million), against 256.1 million (£33.0 million). Earnings per share 33.8p (32.0p).
CONRAD HOLDINGS: Dividend 2.5p (nil). Period to Dec 31, 1985, compared with the period to Feb 28, 1985. Turnover £6.94 million (£6.96 million). Pretax profit £345,013 (£545,000).
GLASGOW STOCK EXCHANGE TRUST: Life Assurance has purchased 1.75 million ordinary shares and is now interested in 8.45 million ordinary shares (25.41 per cent).
MARLBOROUGH PROPERTY: Total dividend for 1985 0.6p (0.55p). Pretax profit £528,000 (£487,000). Earnings per share 1.99p (1.96p).
FOCHINS: Interim dividend 4p (same), payable July 1. Turnover for the half-year to Nov 30, 1985, £11.31 million (£11.6 million). Pretax profit on ordinary activities £352,000 (£333,000). Earnings per share 33.8p (32.0p).
SMALLSHAW (KNITWEAR): Total dividend for the year to Jan 31, 1986, 2.75p (2.5p). Turnover £10.29 million (£9.14 million). Pretax profit £411,000 (£310,000).

Plan for airline

By Rob Rodwell

British Midland Airways will announce a new subsidiary airline within the next three weeks, the chairman and chief executive, Mr Michael Bishop, said in Belfast yesterday.

It is believed the new company will have a distinct regional identity similar to the present two junior airlines in the three-company group. Maunx airline and the Scottish operator Loganair.

British Midland operates its subsidiaries as tight, largely autonomous entities that do not have to carry large central overheads.

Mr Bishop announced a £9 million order for three more Short 360 commuter airliners which will enter service almost immediately to join the six which his three companies already operate.

APPOINTMENTS

Distillers: Mr John Connell has become president and Mr Ernest W Sammers chairman. Mr Victor J Steel, Mr Shaun Dowling and Mr Thomas J Ward have also joined the board.

First Independent Corporate Finance: Mr Ray E Treacher has been named as a director.

Watson, Farley & Williams: Mr S R Curtis, Mr D N Osborne and Mr P G Call are to become partners.

Lawrence Graham: Mr N Marshall and Mr Roger N H Benson are to join the partnership.

Price Waterhouse: Mr Ian C Adam is to be partner in charge of the Scottish practice. He will succeed Mr Alec G Campbell, who will transfer from Glasgow to London to become director of finance.

Invitation to the Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held at 10 a. m., on Tuesday, 3rd June 1986, at the Jahrhunderthalle Hoechst, Frankfurt am Main

Agenda

- 1. Presentation of the Annual Report and Accounts of Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft for 1985, with the Report of the Supervisory Board, and the Consolidated Report and Accounts for 1985.
2. Allocation of the profit available for dividend. It is proposed to pay a dividend of DM 10.- per share of DM 50.- nominal for the financial year 1985.
3. Ratification of the actions of the Board of Management for 1985.
4. Ratification of the actions of the Supervisory Board for 1985.
5. Election to the Supervisory Board.
6. Resolution that the Board of Management be authorised until 2nd June 1991, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, to increase the share capital by up to DM 250 million by the issue of new shares against contributions in cash, and to decide on the exclusion of the subscription right of shareholders in specific cases.
7. Election of auditors for the financial year 1986.

The full agenda, including the proposed resolutions, is contained in the Bundesanzeiger no. 77 of 24th April, 1986.

Shareholders wishing to be present and to vote at the Meeting must comply with Article 14 of the Articles of Association and deposit their share certificates during usual business hours by Friday, 30th May 1986, at the latest until after the Meeting, at one of the depositories listed in the Bundesanzeiger no. 77 of 24th April 1986, or in the United Kingdom, at the offices of

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. 33, King William Street London EC4R 9AS

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft Frankfurt am Main, April 1986

BASE LENDING RATES table with columns for bank names and interest rates.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Equities in retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began April 14. Dealings end April 25. Contango day April 28. Settlement day, May 5. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio Gold - Gold - DAILY DIVIDEND £4,000 - Claims required for +34 points - Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Portfolio Gold - From your portfolio and check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check up to give you your overall total. Check up to give you your overall total.

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies like BHP, Anglo, etc.

Weekly Dividend table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN, Week Total.

BRITISH FUNDS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

SHORTS (Under Five Years) table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

UNDATED table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDEX-LINKED table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

BREWERIES table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

FINANCE AND LAND table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

FOODS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

CINEMAS AND TV table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

DRAPERY AND STORES table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

INDUSTRIALS A-D table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

HOTELS AND CATERERS table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

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MINING table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

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SHOES AND LEATHER table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

TEXTILES table with columns: Name, Price, Change, % P/E.

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Handwritten note: 'oil is high'

Industrial survival needs a technology initiative

During my years in manufacturing industry I have been observing the process of economic growth from the "inside". It is the same within a nation or within one corporation.

At any point there are two types of industry, one mature and based on old technology, and the other based on new technology.

The two sectors, however, have quite different characteristics, and depend on one another. These two factors carry crucial lessons for Britain.

Take the mature sector first. This consists of industries belonging to the first and second industrial revolutions: coal, steel, railways, textiles and shipbuilding from the first; oil, cars, aircraft, electrical, and organic chemistry from the second.

The emphasis in these is on improving processes, product design and productivity in an environment in which output has either settled down to a small annual growth or is

Yearly adjustment could reduce the pain of maturity

actually declining. The result must be a decline in the number of employees.

Agriculture sets the scene. In 1850 there were two million farm workers, a high proportion of the total working population of the time. Today the numbers are down to almost 300,000, excluding the self-employed, and are still falling. But productivity has increased manifold.

This trend is affecting all mature industries. The coal industry at its peak in 1920 employed well over one million people. This has steadily declined to fewer than 200,000 today, and if all pits matched the productivity of the latest high-tech pit at Ashfordby, it is possible that there would be productive employment for fewer than 50,000.

It has taken longer for the impact to be felt in industries of the second revolution, but they have certainly had a painful shakeout in the last few years, one that might have been avoided if they made adjustments on a steady annual basis.

ICI reduced its United Kingdom workforce from

Britain led the first industrial revolution but is in danger of missing out on the latest move to high technology. After a lifetime in management, particularly at Tube Investments and IBM, Frank Glyn-Jones argues that Britain needs a positive policy to promote new industries if it is to stay in the world industrial race.

90,000 in 1979 to fewer than 60,000 in 1984, and profits quadrupled over that period. Rank Xerox reduced employment in its Gloucester plant from 4,800 to 1,200 over the same period and yet increased the output of copiers from 18,000 a year to 80,000.

Today Rank Xerox claims that this plant matches the best in Japan, but the race never stands still. Large scale manufacturing is international and to stay in the league improvements in productivity, and hence reductions in manning levels, must go on and on.

The other sector consists of new industries based on new technology, such as electronics and computers, genetics, and automation. It is characterized by a rapid increase in both output and employment. Almost all new non-services employment is created in this sector.

There is a strong interdependence between the two sectors. The mature depends on the new for new ideas, processes and products. The new industries need the mature industries as their markets.

The new sector attracts people with high technology and entrepreneurial skills. This creates a kind of upward suction movement throughout the economy. Talented people in the older sector are attracted to the new industries

New industries become engines of growth for the economy

and the vacuum that they create gives opportunities for others to be trained and to rise, and this works right through the economy.

The two sectors represent different phases in the life cycle of the same industry, although the time scale shortens with each successive technology.

As one industry begins to tail off, in terms of employment and then in output, a new one has to be born to take

its place. New industries move into a phase of rapid growth, well above the national average, and then become engines of growth for the whole economy.

This process was clearly visible in the 1930s, when car and electrical goods businesses had very high growth rates and were prime instruments in reducing unemployment.

How is it today that companies like IBM and large Japanese corporations can guarantee full employment, even increase employment, and yet improve their productivity? It is because they are continuously introducing new products and moving into new industries.

The process makes for corporate and national health. If a nation does not produce high technology products itself, it has to depend on imports or on foreign multinationals.

Another difference between the two sectors is the manner in which they create employment and wealth. A farm worker creates employment for approximately one other person.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders commissioned a study which indicated that for every one man engaged in the manufacture of vehicles, four indirect jobs were created.

There have not been many studies on the multiplier effect

a year indirectly creates twice as much employment, through spending, as one earning £10,000. Thus high technology creates far more service jobs. We have to create 200,000 jobs in making final products to produce two million new jobs in all!

The American economy bears witness to this. Some 30 per cent of the working population in the United States produce all the goods and account for about 43 per cent of the national income.

That puts the service sector in perspective. Unlike the British pattern, the number engaged in manufacturing in the US has remained constant for years at about 19 million, but within that group there has been a swing of employment from mature to new industries, a swing to high-value products and high-salary employees.

The key to growth, to employment, to raising living standards is industry based on new technology. We led the world in the first industrial

Fiscal measures alone will not save Britain

revolution, kept up in the second but have failed in the third. If we cannot master the third, we shall surely never move on to the fourth.

We need to build up industries that will hold at least a 6 per cent share of world markets in products such as the personal computers, laser copiers/printers, voice/data telephones, mass computer storage devices, and other products on which are based multi-billion pound industries.

We cannot be leaders in all but we must have a strong presence in some.

In the Thirties infrastructure spending meant roads. Today it means a digital telephone network, something that would give British high-tech industry an advantage.

The problem is one of people's skills - entrepreneurial, management and technical. But tax cuts, zero inflation programmes, investment banks, reflation, will of themselves do little to address the crisis that faces us as oil revenues decline, unless there is a national programme to provide new industry.

بنكنا من الاصل

The British Bank of the Middle East

"We can view your Bank's future with optimism."

- M. G. R. Sandberg, C.B.E., Chairman



Financial Highlights

	1985	1984
	£000s	£000s
Share Capital and Reserves	172,333	152,927
Profit for the year after taxation	13,417	28,855
Dividend Paid	12,000	15,000
Total Assets	1,984,175	2,305,491

1985 was a difficult year for the Middle East and one which dictated a period of consolidation for the Bank.

Although profits for the year are down on those for 1984, the final figures of most branches were well ahead of forecasts, and there is still cause for satisfaction with the Bank's overall performance.

The result was significantly affected by the strength of sterling, the translation effect of which is also reflected in the size of the balance sheet and in the level of attributable reserves held in the books of the Bank's associated company. In the same way, although customer deposits in the branches increased satisfactorily, the balance sheet being in sterling does not show this.

In several countries, the Bank effected a large scale rationalisation of its operations, and as a result a more efficient deployment of resources is already yielding benefits.

At a time when non-performing loans in the region are starting to proliferate, a large part of the Bank's business is still essentially trade-related, and its exposure on the property market remains low.

The Bank has been established in the region for several generations and enjoys a solid and loyal customer base: it is better placed than many other financial institutions to weather this difficult period and can view the future with optimism.

The Bank's consolidated after-tax published profit declined to £13,417,000 compared with £28,855,000 in 1984. The Directors have proposed a final dividend of £0.073 per share on the increased capital of 100,000,000 shares; an interim dividend of £0.063 per share was paid on the 75,000,000 shares then issued. The total distribution for the year will amount to £12,000,000. The consolidated capital and reserve accounts now total £172,333,000 compared with £152,927,000 at 31 December 1984.



The British Bank of the Middle East

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Strategic strengths at RTZ

RTZ's YEAR AT A GLANCE

	1985	1984
	£ million	£ million
Profit before taxation	717	676
Proportional equity basis	447	429
Net profit attributable to RTZ shareholders	236	215
Earnings per ordinary share	76.14p	69.59p
Dividends per ordinary share	22p	20p

"Another satisfactory year when, in spite of difficulties, there was a further advance in earnings."

"In all three of our complementary business sectors - metals, industry and energy - we have underlying strengths and clear plans for the future."

"During 1985 the benefits of organisational changes became increasingly evident... speed of evaluation, decision-making and action within a disciplined framework."

"The diversity of RTZ activities... mark it out as one of the world's major companies and a vital influence on the husbanding and harnessing of natural resources."

"If lower oil prices are maintained for any length of time there is a strong possibility of a stimulation of economic activity... we are well placed to profit from any significant up-turn."

Chairman, Sir Alistair Frame, and Chief Executive, Derek Birkin, in RTZ's 1985 Annual Report, copies of which are available from Central Registration Limited, 1 Redcliff Street, Bristol BS1 6NT.

RTZ's BUSINESSES

Metals

Mining and smelting of most major metals worldwide. These include sizeable proportions of the world output of aluminium, copper, gold, iron ore, lead, silver, and zinc. Metals contributed £63 million to RTZ's net attributable profit last year.

Industry

Mining and processing of borates and other industrial and speciality chemicals. Construction, engineering, cement manufacturing, and home improvement products. This sector contributed £144 million to RTZ's net attributable profit.

Energy

Energy raw materials, predominantly coal, oil, gas and uranium. Its contribution to RTZ's net attributable profit was £92 million.

Note: contributions are shown before deduction for exploration and research, miscellaneous costs and taxes on dividends.

RTZ

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC 6 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Range Rover offers frugal luxury

At the Turin Motor Show this week Land Rover launched the most important new vehicle to leave the Solihull factory for many years, a 2.4 litre turbo-charged diesel-powered Range Rover.

The luxury cross-country transport has won many hearts over the years with its unique combination of splendid comfort and go-anywhere performance. But even the green "wellied" brigade whose RRs crowd the car park at every point-to-point have been known to complain about petrol consumption.

They are right. It takes a lot of power to move 2.5 tons of vehicle on good roads, never mind glutinous cross-country mud and retain the ability to negotiate terrifying gradients.

Talking to RR owners (they like being confused with owners of a certain car sporting the same initials) will elicit consumption figures varying from 13 mpg to over 20 mpg. My experience suggests something around 16 mpg.

But now we have a Range Rover that, according to the makers, will average 25 mpg in all conditions and more than 30 mpg at motorway cruising speeds. It has to be a big seller, particularly on the Continent where diesel is a major threat to petrol for all forms of transport.

I borrowed one of the first examples to drive the factory last weekend. For those whose car is not yet tuned to the clatter of a diesel, the initial start-up is a shock. It is also noticeably slower off the mark. Once the revs reach 3,000 rpm, however, the turbo-boost is vigorous and the acceleration through the gears pleasantly robust.

It will more than hold its own in the give and take of fast urban roads and cruise at 80 mph with ease and surprising quietness. Indeed, once underway the diesel clatter reduces considerably.

The latter stipulation is seldom applied in the case of the Italians. Their names are enough selling factors for the client to want to associate them with his new car.

Now IAD feels strong enough to beat its own publicity drum and has chosen to take the fight to the Italians at the Turin Motor Show this week. Its space-age Alien two-seater sports car, described by one British engineer as "the first major break with the traditional design of a car this century", attracted enormous

The new engine has been extensively developed and has improved torque and overall power. At £18,886 the Range Rover Turbo-D costs £1,223 more than the petrol version, but will soon recoup that in fuel saved and enhanced second-hand value. But in terms of power "on tap" there is no comparison with the V8 petrol and those contemplating buying one for "off-road" work would do well to remember that.

British design

Even those readers with a modest interest in the world of cars will recognize the names of famous Italian styling houses like Guigiaro and Pininfarina. Yet how many have heard of their British rival, International Automotive Design, which in less than 10 years has grown from a four-man team to a company with more than 570 employees?

It now proudly claims to be the largest automotive styling company in Europe and Rover counts most major car makers among its customers. But unlike the Italian competition it has not employed high-powered PR machines to "milk" every drop of publicity out of its designs. Secrecy is essential up to launch date and sometimes later with clients who prefer to hide their use of outside help.

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IAD's Alien: Designing the look of the future

interest with the engine and other mechanicals housed in a "power pod" separated from the bubble-like passenger compartment.

Road test: Porsche 944T

For many Porsche enthusiasts the ageless beetle-like 911 with its rear-mounted, air-cooled flat six engine will always be the only "real" Porsche. They hint that those who criticize its quirky handling and heavy controls are less than manly. Among the latter they lump owners of its younger and more mild-mannered brother, the front-engined 944.

They will have to modify those views now. The arrival of the new 944 Turbo has elevated this respected 2 + 2 sports car into that small and exclusive group worthy of the label "Supercars".

It should be said at the outset, however, that this is no muscle-bound monster which has to be driven everywhere with blasts of throttle and lots of arm twisting. It will whisk you along as gently as any family saloon with only the smallest physical effort required to operate the power steering.

Vital Statistics

Model: Porsche 944 Turbo Price: £27,546 Engine: 2479cc, 4-cylinder turbo-charged Performance: 0 to 62 mph 6.3 seconds, maximum speed 152 mph Official consumption: urban 23 mpg, 56.1 mpg 41.5 mpg and 75 mph 33.3 mpg Length: 13.9 feet Insurance: group 9

Raising the steering wheel by half an inch and reshaping the seats has improved the driving position noticeably. I am less happy, however, about the lay out of the new fascia. Too many of the instruments are hidden by the thick, leather-covered steering wheel and can only be seen by crouching or lifting yourself into a new driving position.

The rear seats are really only meant for children. Adults are liable to do themselves a serious mischief when trying to climb out after even a short journey. There is surprising room in the shelf-like luggage space under the big glass hatchback and it can be usefully extended by folding the rear head rests forward on their seats.

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TENNIS

Olympics provide a goal for Soviets

By Rex Bellamy
Players from the Soviet Union are popping up all over the place these days.

Better known players on the fringe of yesterday's action were Jo Durie and Annabel Croft, who are both from Scotland.

Yesterday Jane Wood, who also works with Jones, took a bad beating from Karen Schamper of South Africa, aged 18.

With the going at Sandown Park now certain to be very good, the conditions look absolutely ripe for Scottish Reel to give of his best again.

Scottish Reel to revel in Sandown mud

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

With the going at Sandown Park now certain to be very good, the conditions look absolutely ripe for Scottish Reel to give of his best again.

When he won the group three Diomedes at Epsom last June the going under foot was almost identical.

Later in the season Scottish Reel had both Vin de France and Young Runaway, two of his rivals this afternoon, directed behind in third and fourth places.

The interesting thing about that result is that it makes Scottish Reel out to be the equal of Supreme Leader, who finished exactly the same distance behind Balm in the 2,000 Guineas.

Twelve months ago Eric Legrix wore Daniel Wildenstein's colours when partnering Vascarene, who was second to Pebbles in this event.

RACING: SWINBURN CHOOSES SONIC LADY FOR HIS 1,000 GUINEAS MOUNT



John Dunlop's Effia, who is among Scottish Reel's rivals for the Trusthouse Forte Mile

From Newmarket I hear that Magic Slipper is fancied to make a triumphant start to her racing career.

Cavalry, Magic Slipper certainly has a lot going for her on paper. By all accounts she should be a nice one.

winner Denderise in the Barton Cottage Stakes, having already floored the odds laid on Blumered at Newcastle and Quel Sprit at Ayr.

Kingscote and Asteroid Field miss Guineas

Jeremy Tree's Kingscote will miss the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket next Thursday.

Fifth to Maysoun in her reappearance race, the Gaitsborough Stud Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury last Friday, Kingscote had been second favourite for the classic at 4-1 behind Sonic Lady, but she was quoted at 12-1 in ante-post lists yesterday.

The Barry Hills-trained Asteroid Field, second to Maysoun at Newbury, will also miss the Newmarket classic.

Asteroid Field will now be aimed for the French 1,000 Guineas, the Poule d'Essai des Poulaines at Longchamp on May 4.

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Wald-main-leased 1941, edged Ger-ins in s that y gosling for drive 3 that Wald-as not lack is by the i know n be j the is at ioning

SANDOWN PARK C4

Going: soft with heavy patches. Draw: 5f, high numbers best.

- 2.0 JUVENILE MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O; £2,500; 5f) (6 runners)
101 3 BECHAMAL (USA) (R) Sargent R Hills 6-11

Sandown selections
By Mandarin
2.0 Bechamal, 2.35 Bloodless Coup, 3.5 SCOTTISH REEL (nap), 4.0 Border Burg, 4.10 Northern Trust, 4.40 Magic Slipper, 5.10 Dalgarno.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Saxon Star, 2.35 Revivist, 3.5 Scottish Reel, 4.10 Little Pipers, 4.40 Magic Slipper, 5.10 Dalgarno.

Michael Seely's selection: 3.5 SCOTTISH REEL (nap).

2.35 AUDI SPORT HANDICAP (E4,000; 1m 8f) (11)
202 1221-4 REVIVIST (R) (G) Green J Wilson 4-9

3.5 TRUSTHOUSE FORTE MILE (Group II; £28,400; 1m) (7)
301 4219-11 YOUNG RUNAWAY (G) (M) Mearns G Harwood 4-9

HORSE TRIALS

King rules with a new comer

By Jenny MacArthur
A chance ride for Jacky King in yesterday's novice section of the Tidworth Army trials in Hampshire.

"It should have been the other way round," said Miss King. She had never sat on Sophie before yesterday.

Sue Benson, a top international rider, had a comfortable win in the first novice section on the eight-year-old Bally Hill, an English riding who, she hopes, will eventually replace her former top horse, Bally Valley, who has now retired.

Angela Tucker, who was second in this section on Rosemary Thomas's Red Riddiger, also had a surprise ride. Her husband, Michael, was due to ride the seven-year-old but after a week away at Badminton he had too much work to do on his farm.

Leslie Law ended a successful two days at Tidworth when he won section two on Mr E. Quest-Albert's Somerset III, an eight-year-old former middleweight show hunter, described as "a bit special" by Law.

French return on the cards for Dunwoody

Richard Dunwoody had an enjoyable if unprofitable first taste of French fences when finishing eleventh on Decisif in the £36,790 Prix Murat over 2 1/4 miles at Auteuil yesterday. His mount had not run since November and that race was his only outing in the last 13 months.

Decisif, a powerful gelding, will be much sharper next time and Dunwoody has been invited back to ride the grey in the Prix Millionnaire (L) at Auteuil on June 2.

Decisif was well in touch until after the fourth last but then weakened steadily and he only came over on a spell this summer.

Dunwoody said: "Decisif is a clever and neat jumper. He didn't make any mistakes but was a bit rusty. I thoroughly enjoyed the ride and hope to come back when I can."

Today's meeting at Sandown Park was given the go-ahead following an inspection yesterday afternoon although very heavy overnight rain could still have a bearing on the going.

Border Burg favoured by conditions

With the additional advantage of claiming riders having to race on equal terms with non-claimers, Border Burg and City Boy look certain to dominate the Audi Grand Prix.

This race, the culmination of an excellently organised series of point-to-point qualifiers, does not, unfortunately, penalise the established hunter-chasers sufficiently to give the true point-to-pointers much of a chance.

Border Burg was most impressive at Ascot when beating Royal Judgement, an easy winner of the Audley Chase, in the first round.

After winning comfortably at Ludlow, City Boy ran in two point-to-points before disappointing in the first round of the Audley Chase.

Although Tawny Myths, on his latest outing, was beaten in a point-to-point for the first time in three seasons, the race was run at a false pace and can be ignored.

THIRSK

Going: soft. Draw: 5f-6f, high numbers best.

- 2.15 BARTON COTTAGE STAKES (2-Y-O; £2,374; 5f) (9 runners)
1 311 GALLIC TIMES (R) (M) E Taylor Miss J Bell 5-4

Thirk selections
By Mandarin
2.15 Gallic Times, 2.45 Sharp Times, 3.15 Sudden Impact, 3.45 Mount Schehallion, 4.15 Bolin Palace, 4.45 Taranga, 5.15 Barley Bill.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Sharp Times, 3.15 John Patrick, 3.45 Countess Countess, 4.15 Patronal, 4.45 Alkayeed, 5.15 Barley Bill.

By Michael Seely
2.15 Denderise, 4.45 Taranga.

- 2.45 NINE SELLING STAKES (3-Y-O; £1,098; 1m) (10)
2 000-00 AMPLEY (M) (B) British 5-4

3.15 HICKLETON HANDICAP (E2,897; 6f) (15)
1 13100-0 VALLEY MILLS (C) (D) Minton T Barron 6-10

- 3.45 BYWELL MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O; £1,232; 2m) (9)
1 000-02 BANTELL BUSHY (B) (M) British 5-4

- 4.15 BROMPTON HANDICAP (E2,351; 1m 4f) (20)
1 13000-02 HOLE OF THE SEA (USA) (R) (M) J. J. Scott 5-10

- 4.45 ABBEY LANDS STAKES (3-Y-O; £1,803; 6f) (18)
1 40-1 ALKAYEED (C) (M) (M) Mearns G Harwood 5-9

- 5.15 LEVY BOARD APPRENTICE HANDICAP (E1,091; 1m) (18)
1 310-0 SHORT SLEEVES (M) (M) Miss S Hill 4-10

Weekend racing under a cloud

Today's meeting at Sandown Park was given the go-ahead following an inspection yesterday afternoon although very heavy overnight rain could still have a bearing on the going.

Both National Hunt meetings scheduled for today, at Hereford and Hexham, were abandoned yesterday afternoon following inspections - the courses are waterlogged. This brings the number of jump meetings lost this season to 12.

York acceptors

MEDIA-GARTE STAKES (Group II; 3-y-o; 1m 2f 110yds; £10,000; 11 runners)
1 11000-00 ALKAYEED (C) (M) (M) Mearns G Harwood 5-9

Calm Port, beaten in a photo for the Somerset Hunters' Chase at Taunton 12 months ago, returned for the same race at the age of 12 and made no mistake, romping in eight lengths clear of Combe Hill.

Advertisement for BARBARA featuring a woman's portrait and text.

FOOTBALL: CAMPBELL THE NEW HOPE AS IRISH RETAIN THE STRENGTHS AND SHORTCOMINGS OF SPAIN '82

Minnows of Morocco deserve to be regarded with respect

By Clive White
The assumption - or presumption - after Wednesday's game at Windsor Park that Morocco would provide little more than cannon fodder for England in their World Cup group in Mexico and that perhaps the other African qualifiers, Algeria, may offer no more serious a threat to Northern Ireland in their, may be dangerously misleading.
Algeria's victory over West Germany in the last World Cup - or, better still, North Korea's splendid audacity in 1966 - should have tempered such an opinion for the foreseeable future. Morocco's youth team suggested in beating the powerful international field in Qatar recently, are still to be treated with respect.
For all their aerial deft on Wednesday and tactical efficiency, they were only beaten by one goal and that five minutes from time. If the claim that they fielded only four of the side who will start against Poland in six weeks time is true, then many of Wednesday's conclusions may be invalid. The side showed seven changes from that which drew with the uncommitted Bulgarians in February; only one of the half dozen Moroccan players in Europe was available.
The performance of Timouni, their most engaging player, was all the more meritorious given that it was his first in five months since breaking his ankle. He believed to be joining Real Madrid next season. And as for being out of the same box as Algeria, one Moroccan told me that even at their strongest they were some distance behind the Algerians in development and attitude.
Morocco clearly did not fancy a heavy involvement with the Irish, least not in the uniquely inhospitable atmosphere of Windsor Park over which there seems to hang a permanent rain cloud, refreshing the spirit of friend and foe alike.
Umbrellas would be a more appropriate protection than the natty black tight-fitting of the Moroccan sported. They will warm to the Mexican climate.
Northern Ireland, by contrast, are about as muscularly confident as they were when stubbornly representing the hopes of the no-hopers four years ago. Their strengths and weaknesses remain largely unchanged which in itself is cause for the utmost praise. This despite the fact that the team who kick off their World Cup challenge against Algeria on June 3 are likely to show half a dozen changes to the men who honoured them in Spain.
Clarke and Quinn reminded us with their headed goals that Northern Ireland's attacking capability remains primarily in the air as it did with Hamilton before them. However, the confident arrival in the second half of Campbell, the young Nottingham Forest player, suggests that new goal scoring options could be created in midfield.
Campbell showed quick feet with or without the ball and a confidence not associated with debutants of the senior British national teams. It would be to Northern Ireland's advantage if the opposition, in their turn, dismissed this new Irish threat.

Charlton's English lesson UEFA ban likely to remain

By Eamon Dunphy, Dublin
For several years, Billy Bingham's Northern Ireland squad have been proving that imaginatively deployed, the traditional virtues of the English game can take you a long way in international football. Their success, it has been acknowledged, is never properly appreciated and understood.
In U and non-U nations, the English are patrolling an undisputed area of Bingham's achievements.
Anything gained by hard graft, good organization, team play and any amount of English way - simply cannot be won.
Across the border in the Republic, Bingham's success has prompted much soul-searching. For, with a vastly superior collection of individual players, the Republic has failed miserably by comparison with their neighbours. Jack Charlton may be about to change all that.
In Dublin on Wednesday evening Charlton fed a Republic side denied most of its quality players who were detained in treatment rooms in the mainland. Nevertheless, in circumstances that would have caused even Bingham to tremble, the Republic gave Uruguay a goal start before proceeding to play them off the park.
The home team earned the standing ovation they got at the end of the game. Uruguay had arrived in Dublin with impressive credentials, the praise of Alex Ferguson and Franz Beckenbauer having travelled ahead of them. Their two most gifted players, Enzo Francescoli and Antonio Alzamendi, did not play. But still the side that did was representative and formidable. Technically and indeed physically the Uruguayans dwarfed their green-shirted opponents.
Afterwards Charlton was justly proud. He has much to do before the Republic can do better in the opening European Championship game on September 10. But his intentions are clear. From now on the Republic of Ireland will play the English way, the way their neighbours have played for years.

Sutton's gruelling schedule

By Nicholas Harling
A terrifying fixture pile-up may hinder Sutton United's chances of winning the Vauxhall Opel League with their hopes of entering the Gola League for the first time.
Wednesday's decision by the league not to extend their season beyond May 3 has left Sutton having to squeeze numerous fixtures into the last week of the season. The three games the Surrey club are in hand on Yeovil, who were five points in front after winning 2-0 in Tuesday's potentially decisive encounter between the clubs, might not now mean very much come the end of the season. The crowd of 5,348 at The Huish is believed to be the highest for the league, formerly known as the Isthmian League, for at least 20 years.
Sutton's gruelling schedule continued at Wokingham last night. It carries on with a home fixture tomorrow against Harrow plus visits to Croaydon on Monday and Walthamstow on Tuesday. There is one home game with Kingstonian next Thursday and an away match at Windsor and Eton next Saturday. In addition the AC Delco Cup Final against Uxbridge at Imber Court awaits Sutton on May 2.
'It is an incredibly daunting programme and if we win the league we will have done so the hard way', Simon Cennell, the club's Press secretary, said yesterday. Sutton's frustration is exacerbated by the fact that the league, caused by postponements during the freeze in January and February, is hardly of their own making, since they have had only two home games called off all season. 'It is not really our fault', Cennell said. 'Obviously a lot of clubs are in difficulty, but these things always seem to penalize the successful clubs. Yeovil, meanwhile, should now be favourites to regain their place in the Gola League at the first attempt. Their goals on Tuesday, one in each half, came from McGinlay, the club's lead-scoring scorer, and Spencer, who missed tomorrow's match at Wokingham through suspension. 'Sutton deserve every thing they get if they win all those games', Gerry Gow, Yeovil's manager, said. 'But the league were only being fair to everyone by stipulating that the date they had laid down.'
Nick Robinson, the league's secretary, said that one of the reasons for the league adhering to the original deadline for the season, which had been annual by the clubs at their annual meeting, was the difficulty it might have caused with contract players seeking an extra week's wages. Some of the clubs not wanting to play on would then have had to pay out. 'As long as we apply the same rules to every club we are being consistent', he explained.
Gateshead look set to exchange divisions with Barrow. The Tyne-side club regained their position at the head of the Multipart League in mid-week and with three games left level on points with Marine, who have an inferior goal difference.
Should they win the league, Gateshead would have to pass a ground inspection to be re-admitted to the Gola League, which Barrow are now certain to leave once more, their relegation being confirmed with last week's goalless draw at Maidenstone. Alternatively, in re-eligibility, they then proceed to the season by winning 3-1 at Enfield on Tuesday with two goals from Joyce. Enfield, however, still need only four points from 10 at stake to make sure of taking the championship.

England out of the running

By Richard Streeton
A decision on whether play will be possible tomorrow in Middlesex's first championship match against Derbyshire at Lord's will be made by tea-time today as the visitors travelling if the weather does not relent.
The ground remains saturated by rain, which yesterday caused the abandonment of the traditional game between MCC and the county champions, Middlesex, for only the second time since the series began in 1970.
There was also no let-up to the pennies which fell from heaven for cricket's coffers. Texas have announced an extra 25,000 in prize-money for this summer's four one-day internationals with India and New Zealand, bringing the rewards available to £17,000. The company are also sponsoring an under-16 county championship and 78 coaching scholarships for promising young players.

Oxford rely on efficiency

By Richard Streeton
THE PARKS: Oxford University, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 203 runs behind Kent in the first day of the first Test.
A storm just after lunch ended play for the day (Alan Gibson writes). Oxford, 22 for one overnight, had batted slowly out, at 42, playing on to Salisbury. Tooley and Thorne carried on efficiently until lunch. Both showed a stroke or two, and more important at this stage of the season, concentration. But Tooley made a vague stroke at Lloyd's and was bowled.
Oxford's first innings 309 for 6 (McCormack 100 not out, P. Bannister 66).

Kent post

Kent County Cricket Club have appointed George Popplewell their full-time physiotherapist. Popplewell, who has worked with the club's players for a number of years on pre-season training, was formerly head of physical recreation at Kent University.

Leading scorers

Table with columns for Player, Runs, and Innings. Includes names like D. G. Llewellyn, J. A. G. M. Paine, C. G. M. Tooley, etc.



Mighty Quinn: a constant threat in the air for Northern Ireland

RUGBY UNION: JOHN PLAYER SPECIAL CUP

Bath leave nothing to chance in search for perfection

Bath have the opportunity at Twickenham tomorrow to equal the record set by Leicester of three successive John Player Special Cup wins. It is a reflection on English club rugby that so few teams have discovered consistent cup success - and that even on the rare occasions when they play badly, Bath can still survive.
Their level of preparation is on a different plane to any other club in the country, including Leicester, whose recent internal structure has worked so well in the last decade. Bath are lucky in that a combination of elements has come together for them. They have used themselves from also into the unseasonably leading club in England. That will remain true even if Wasps, their opponents tomorrow, run out winners of the cup.
Responsibility for performance lies at Bath between the players and the coaching staff. And it is attention to organizational detail which helps to account for the large number of players who have been capped and who are also seen to be towards which they have contributed.
Bob Tompkins, the Queensland coach, believes club coaching staff to make sure they have the knowledge to give to the players. I have looked at the physiology of rugby, the technician who always meets confrontation head on.

Controlled aggression

Hudson, a Yorkshireman and former paratrooper, has been director of physical education at Bath University whose facilities the club players have been able to use - for 14 years. 'I believe in excellence and that other things stem from that,' he said. 'I also believe in the amateur approach.
'But we have young men with ambitions as international players and it is a duty for the coaching staff to make sure they have the knowledge to give to the players. I have looked at the physiology of rugby, the technician who always meets confrontation head on.

Faulkner looks for the icing

'There's no art to find the mind's construction in the face', considered true of traitors, card-sharps and cunning Welsh stand-off halves, but can hardly be applied to prop forwards. They are ever true to their rough and true to their craft and clandestine art. The front row forward's role is not to avoid confrontation but to face it head on. And there is no doubt about that in Charlie Faulkner's construction to suggest that in playing rugby he was no prancing, dancing threequarter.
His was no easy flirtation which allowed him to coast through a game, season after nonchalant season, but rather his mind and reputation was moulded in the workhouse of hard knocks and blue bruises. He would not have been able to solve the intractable problems of 60 scrums on average every match for 40 games a season since starting to play for Pontypool in 1971 to 1979. He was a good man to have on your side, of the kind with whom, in every rugby player's final assessment and accolade, you would not hesitate to share a trench, if only to advise that a trench was needed to arise.
'I may be forced down in the scrum', he used to say, 'but no one can ever recall this while when a prop up, but I will not ever go back', and it was true of him. He never did go back. However he planted his feet, like the black belt judo expert he is, there they stayed. Tomorrow, as coach to Newport in the cup final against Cardiff, he is hoping that his team will not go back.

Grasshoppers on high

By Michael Stevenson
If there were an award for the Northern club of spring 1986, it would surely have to go to Preston Grasshoppers, who met Vale of Lune at Fylde on Sunday in the final of the Lancashire Cup. Having defeated the most successful club in the North, with an opportunity to try to reach the season's summit had been reached.
In the semi-final they met Orrell who, after Waterloo's demise, had succeeded them as firm favourites for the cup. The match was not decided until three minutes from the final whistle when a second penalty by Kerry, kicked into the teeth of the wind from 35 yards, gave Hoppers victory.
In the Yorkshire Cup Wakefield, beaten in the last two

For the Record

Table with columns for Sport, Event, and Details. Includes Basketball, Bowls, Football, Ice Hockey, Volleyball, and other sports.

MOTOR RACING: Debut for a Ford engine at Imola

From John Blunsden
Staff from Ford and Cosworth, the partnership which influenced the shape of grand prix racing for 16 of the last 19 years, has arrived in Imola where their latest Formula One engine will make its public debut on Sunday in the San Marino Grand Prix.
Four engines are on hand for the race, both of which will be at the disposal of Alan Jones this weekend. His team, Patrick Tambay, will almost certainly be giving the interim Lola-Hart its first race before receiving one of the Ford powered cars for the Monaco Grand Prix in two weeks' time.
'We would like to have run both drivers with the new engine on Sunday', Michael Kruttschnitt, Ford's racing head, said yesterday. 'But there were insufficient engines available in time to run two cars throughout qualifying and the race.
Despite the strong Ford and Cosworth presence, both before and after the race, the immediate triumph of the famous Ford DFV engine on its debut in 1967 - it was first run in 1966 - was won by 155 grand prix before being ousted by the new breed of turbo.
A more realistic expectation is that Jones might qualify some where in the top 15 for Sunday's race with the engine will be using at least one stage in its development. Ideally, designer Keith Duckworth would have preferred to have had six months more development time to its first race, such as the highly competitive nature of engine and fuel management technology today.
Sunday's race, therefore, is being looked upon as just one more stage in the engine and development programme, one that must be to finish the race so that the maximum technical feedback to the design team can be achieved.
It is unlikely that the engine's definitive specifications will be settled before the end of the season, but meanwhile the design has been 'frozen' at its current stage to enable the development programme to be continued in a racing environment.

Boxing: Andries saves his words

By Seikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent
If Dennis Andries of Hackney can say 'pool in the ring' when he sees a pool in the ring, he will be a good boxer. William, the World Boxing Council light-heavyweight champion, as he did receiving a verbal battering from Williamson across the table yesterday, he could not. The last words he spoke were 'I'm not a boxer, I'm a fighter'. Andries said that the champion had no fears for him. He was feeling so strong now that he had had to ease up his training as his sparring partners could not stand up to him. 'My sparring partners keep running away from the gym with sore heads and bodies. They come into spar but they soon disappear. They come and go so quickly I don't know who they are. It is harder to get sparring partners than to get fights. I have had six sparring partners already - heavyweights, middleweights, even a light-middleweight for speed. Refusing to be cowed by the 6ft 2in American, he maintained that Alex Blanchard, the 6ft 2in Dutch European champion, who drew with him, was a better boxer than Williamson, going by what he had seen of the American on one video.
'If I could jump up and hit Blanchard and put him down I can do that to Williamson. I have been training very hard and I believe I shall win this title because I have got the will to do it.'

Bowls: Second chance

John Ottaway, who was beaten by John Leeman in the final last year, has another chance to win the Lombard Championship of Champions indoor title at Rugby Thornfield today (Gordon Allan writes). In the quarter-finals he has been drawn against Gerry Smyth, another young England player. A final between either Ottaway or Smyth and Gary Harrington is also a possibility.
DRAW: D. Ramadoss (Chesham) v P. Frost (Gosport); P. Frost (Gosport) v J. Leeman (Gosport); G. Smyth (Reading) v J. Ottaway (Wycombe); D. Ramadoss (Chesham) v P. Frost (Gosport).

ACRO 1 Sil 5 Pen 8 Score 9 Naz 10 Pun 11 Me 12 Gut 13 Bat 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

SPORT

Pressure rises with the casualty count

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The knives are being sharpened for England. They are not the daggers of criticism but the instruments of surgeons. Bobby Robson's side may have stretched their unbeaten run to nine matches and their winning sequence to four at Wembley on Wednesday night but their 2-1 victory in a typically rugged encounter with Scotland has proved to be perilously expensive.

that could be Mimms, of Everton. Robson will also ask four other players to form a list of emergency replacements "to stay at home and keep themselves in trim" until May 23, the day when his official squad must be submitted. To avoid disappointment and unnecessary travel, he would rather bring the substitutes out than send them back.

Common ground for king and commoner

Severiano Ballesteros and David A Russell have about as much in common as the King of Spain and a local peon. Ballesteros has already received more money for testing up in the Copa Madrid Open which began here yesterday, than the £24,465 it has taken Russell 10 years to earn in Europe.



Informal (in for mal) [IN- (2), FORMAL], a. Not in accordance with official, proper, or customary forms: without formality, informally, adv.

MOSS BROS NO FORMAL INVITATION IS REQUIRED TO VIEW OUR INFORMAL WEAR

Noah has easy win over Peruvian

Yannick Noah is a sensitive soul. Mood and atmosphere are as important to him as the strict technicalities of the game he plays with such élan and it was therefore surprising that the Frenchman came through his first match in the Monte Carlo Open against Pablo Arraya, of Peru, with such relative ease.

Knowles fights back to level matters

Tony Knowles, seeded No 4, and Neal Foulds were locked in a tense battle of skill and attrition in a scheduled 19-frame match at the Embassy World Championship in Sheffield yesterday. Foulds gained ascendancy to lead 8-6 but Knowles was back in the hunt at 8-8.

Redgrave retains title



Steve Redgrave, the winner of six Henley Royal Regatta titles and an Olympic gold medal in coxed fours, stamped his authority on the race from the first stroke and finished 27 seconds ahead of Philip Kittermaster, who was second.

Boundless zest of Bill Edrich

When a friend of Rocky Marciano was told that the great boxing champion had died, he replied: "If you stand over him and start to count to 10, I think you'll find he will come round." Bill Edrich, who died on Wednesday night at the age of 70, had the same reputation for indestructibility.

JIM LAKER

Jim Laker, the former Surrey and England off-spinner who died on Wednesday at the age of 64, was a great bowler, deadly on a drying pitch, as Ian Johnson's Australians knew to their dreadful cost, and never less than very good, even on the easiest of pitches in Australia and West Indies.

Bravery shown but at a price

Jock Stein spent seven years trying to teach Scotland's national team that there was more to football than merely proving their manhood in the annual clash with England. Within seven months of his death, they seemed on Wednesday to have forgotten the lesson.

Faith betrayed

If there is positive value in the ending of Scotland's recent run of success, it will be that it has shown Alex Ferguson the suspect qualities of a defence on which he was banking so much faith. His Aberdeen central defensive partnership of Miller and McLish had its limitations exposed by England's tactical variation.

Sun shines for an old Blue

Coming into the England side for the first time when he was just 22, against Australia in 1938, he had a staunch supporter in Walter Hammond. It was Hammond's advocacy more than the rags which Edrich made which kept him in the England side until he finally became an established member of it, which he had done by the outbreak of war.

Robson's dilemma

Bobby Robson's double dilemma is presented by Waddle. Irresponsible passing by the Spurs winger led to Scotland's penalty in the second half and might also have led to a goal just before half-time. If Waddle is not going to attempt to run wide and cross the ball - as Francis did in his only telling moment of the match - then both his and Hasteley's instincts become less justified.

David Miller

Wales will not be competing in next month's European squash championships in the South of France because they cannot afford the trip. Jane Reeves, development officer of the Welsh Squash Racquets Federation, said: "We just haven't got the money."

Squeezed out

Hampshire County Cricket Club almost doubled their profit last year, when they were runners-up in the county championship, compared with 1984. The club made a record surplus of £39,609; the figure was £30,583 the year before.

